Newport Mercury.

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The Newport Mercury,

—PUBLISHED BY—

JOHN P. SANBORN,

272 Thames, Cor. Pelham St.,

NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1758, and is now in its one hundred and twenty-ninth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of fifty-six columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well-selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments.—Reaching so many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

TERMS: $2.00 a year in advance. Single copies in wrappers, 5 cents. Extra copies can always be obtained at the office of publication and at the various news rooms in the city.

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Local Matters.

BEACH IMPROVEMENTS.

Work to be Resumed at Once and Pushed to an Early Completion.

The work of improving the beach according to the plans of City Engineer Bentley will be resumed as soon as the weather becomes favorable. The plans of the new building, as drawn by Messrs. Peabody and Stornes, of Boston, have been accepted and the contract for construction has been awarded to J. E. Dowling. Engineer Bentley made a survey of the premises yesterday and staked out the foundation for the building and Mr. Dowling will begin his contract the first of the week. According to the terms of the contract the building is to be ready for occupancy the first of June, and the work of grading the grounds, etc., is expected to be completed at the same time. The contract price for the building is within a few dollars of the estimate—$15,000—and this leaves $8000 for improving the surroundings. This is not sufficient to do the work as it ought to be, but, as the city's contributions to the fund thus far amount to only $3000, it is thought the City Council will furnish the balance needed.

AN IMPORTANT ARRIVAL.

Theodore Barnes Returned on a Warrant for Perjury.

Mr. Theodore Barnes, one-half of the distinguished spotter firm known as Barnes Brothers, arrived in Newport by the 2.20 train yesterday afternoon in custody of Detective Richards. The other half of the firm is expected soon, though for the present he decided to remain in Canada. Immediately on his arrival, Theodore was arraigned on a charge of perjury, and, pleading not guilty, was committed to jail for safe keeping. Just what is to be the result of this return is not known, but certain it is that the authorities are far more interested in the conviction of the alleged liquor dealers than in that of the Barnes Brothers, and those who were indicted on the spotter evidence and whose cases were thrown out on account of the Barnes Brothers' conduct, naturally feel a little measy.

The fact that Theodore was expected on the 2.20 train was kept a secret as much as possible, so that his reception was less boisterous than he had a right to expect and an unpleasant scene was, in a great measure, averted.

The firemen of this city were sworn in for the year ensuing, by the City Clerk on Monday evening last, at Fire Department Headquarters, in presence of the Committee on Fire Department and Board of Firewards. Two companies reported at the same time, each two being ten minutes apart. Six members only were absent of the number ordered to report.

At a meeting of the vestry of Zion church parish, St. George's Chapel, on Tuesday last, plans for an organ to be placed in the Chapel in the early summer, were submitted to the vestry and propositions accompanying the same were accepted. At the same meeting, Mr. Ernest Goffe tendered his resignation as Senior Warden, to take effect the Sunday after Easter.

Thomas Whiting, of New Bedford, the boy preacher, will preach in St. George's Hall over Caswell, Massey & Co's store, to-morrow at 1 and 7:30 P. M.

The Newport Women's Relief Corps of the Grand Army of the Republic will give a turkey supper in Grand Army Hall, next Monday, commencing at 5:30 P. M.

Mr. Thomas Buffum and Dr. J. W. Smith, who have been critically ill for some months, are reported improving, though slowly.

Mr. Charles Bickerton intends visiting his old home in England next month. He will be accompanied by his daughter Edith.

Capt. Morris, U. S. A., who had a serious attack of pneumonia in New York last week, is reported out of danger.

There will be a meeting of the Equal Rights party in the Father Mathew's Hall next Monday evening.

St. Patrick's Day.

St. Patrick's Day was appropriately observed in Newport Thursday by an imposing street parade in the afternoon and public entertainments in the evening. The weather was all that could be desired and the streets were thronged with wearers of the green from morning till night. The line, which was formed on Washington square at one o'clock, moved a half hour later up Broadway to Equality Park, down West Broadway and Marlboro' street to Farewell street, through Farewell, Walnut, Washington and Bridge streets to Thames, down Thames street to Lee avenue, up Lee avenue to Spring street and along Spring street to Washington square. It was a most creditable showing of the various Irish societies and citizens and received many ovations along the route. Mr. Daniel J. Moriarty acted as grand Marshal of the day and the procession was made up as follows:

Police.
Chief Marshal, D. J. Moriarty.
Staff.
Newport Band.
St. Joseph Total Abstinence Society, J. Goldie, Marshal.
St. Joseph Total Abstinence Cadets.
St. Mary's Benevolent Association.
Atlantic Band.
Robert Emmett Association—M. Roche, Marshal.
Citizens on foot.
Father Mathew Drum Corps.
Father Mathew Total Abstinence Society, Nathaniel Waterson, Marshal.
Carriages containing the clergy and invited guests.
Cavalcade, Michael Fitzgerald, Marshal.

School Committee Meeting.

The regular meeting of the board was held Monday evening. The special committee on examinations made a lengthy report which created considerable discussion. This report took the ground that the last examination was not as good as it should have been, and criticised some things in the management of school affairs. The superintendent, deeming the report somewhat severe, asked permission at the next meeting of the board to present his view of the case which was unanimously granted him. Several applications for the janitorship of the new fifth ward school house were received. The superintendent gave notice that the schools were considerably depreciated by the measles. Considerable routine business was transacted and after a two hours session the meeting adjourned to meet, hereafter, at 7:30 o'clock instead of 8.

Morton Park.

The committee on City Property has instructed City Engineer Bentley to draw up plans and estimates for the proper improvement of Morton Park, Hon. Levi P. Morton's munificent gift to the city. This is the first practical expression of appreciation which has been given since the deed was received and must meet the approval of every citizen, for, although the deed was without restrictions or provisions, the gift was received as a park and not as a cow pasture. It is not the intention of the committee to recommend a large expenditure of money at once, but rather to make a beginning sufficient to show the generous donor that the object of the gift is understood.

Gen'l Burnside Assembly, Royal Society of Good Fellows.

This Assembly was organized Thursday night with seventy-five charter members and the Charter remains open for thirty days, in which time the Society expects to more than double itself. The officers were elected and installed by James G. Whitehouse, Supreme Premier, assisted by Supreme Deputy Wm. P. Denman, as follows: Officers elect

Ruler—Charles H. Chase.
Instructor—John A. Hazard.
Counsellor—Geo. W. Leonard.
Secretary—Geo. F. Rounds.
Financial Secretary—Walter Sherman.
Treasurer—George H. Popple.
Prelate—Wm. Carry.
Director—W. S. Lawton, Jr.
Guard—John B. F. Denman.
Sentry—W. H. Wilcox.
Past Ruler—Wm. P. Denman.
Trustees—J. J. Carry, C. F. Frasch, A. C. Landers.
Representative to Supreme Lodge—W. P. Denman.
Alternate—Charles H. Chase.

The revival meetings which have been held in the Shiloh Baptist church ever since the first week in February will close to-morrow evening with a sermon by Rev. Edward Mix, of Torrington, Conn. Mr. Mix has been here nearly seven weeks, assisting Pastor Jeter. There have been 33 hopeful conversions, 16 of which are males. The good influence of these meetings has been felt throughout the city. The pastor and church are greatly encouraged with the result.

DeBlois, Hunter & Eldridge have rented for the estate of the late C. H. Russell, their villa on Bellevue and Narragansett avenues, known as Oakland, to Mr. Orme Wilson, of New York, for the coming season.

Two teams, driven by Mr. J. H. Brierly and Mr. J. E. Peckham, respectively, collided on Thames street Tuesday, and were considerably damaged thereby.

Mr. E. B. Harrington, superintendent of the Union League Club, New York, has been in town this week.

Half Hour Club.

The meeting of the club Thursday evening was the largest that has yet been held. The first article on the programme was an interesting paper upon James Russell Lowell by Mr. Charles R. Thurston. This was followed by a reading from Lowell's writings by Miss Smith. Mr. Henry W. Clarke then read a carefully prepared paper upon the Biglow Papers and the Mexican War. Wm. B. Franklin read extracts from Lowell's essay on Lincoln. Next was a song by Mrs. Frank DeBlois accompanied by Prof Andrews. Miss Boss read Lowell's "Appledore in a Storm." Mr. Holland sang "Why do Summer Roses Fade," accompanied by Miss Sadie Norman. After a short recess, Prof. Andrews and Miss Congdon played a duet, "Overture from Zampa." Captain J. P. Cotton then read a thoroughly interesting paper upon Lowell as a poet; to be followed by selections from Lowell's Harvard Anniversary address, read by Col. J. C. Seabury; Misses Bosworth, Downing, Fadden and Bryce recited "The Seasons," which was followed by other short selections by members of the club. Dr. Gillette read from Lowell's writings, after which Mr. Littlefield read a brief letter from Lowell. The exercises closed with brief quotations from the author by members of the club as their names were drawn by Miss Susie Swinburne and Miss Sadie Norman.

Miss Flora M. Clarke and Miss Florence T. Carr acted as hostesses of the evening.

City Council.

A special meeting of the City Council was held last week Friday evening for the receiving of the Finance committee's report and passing upon the bills which had been accumulating since the beginning of the year. The report was received and the following bills ordered paid:

Streets and Highways	$2,809 84
Special for Sewer Outlet	3,313 12
Streets for Sewers	17 98
Fire Department	701 21
Watch and Police, January	2,226 93
Watch and Police, February	1,952 52
Paupers and Vagrants, January	217 63
Paupers and Vagrants, February	171 81
Public Schools, January	4,198 94
Public Schools, February	4,382 34
City Asylum	689 87
Lighting Streets	5,344 88
Books, Stationery and Printing	255 38
Removal of House Offal	608 32
Salaries	1,788 42
Ward Meetings	4 95
Burial Grounds	109 00
Parks and Public Property	18 36
Board of Health	179 11
Incidentals	416 01
Touro Jewish Synagogue Fund	7 40
Kane Poor Fund	16 43
Dog Fund	71 40
Water Supply	2,575 00
Sheldon Burial Ground Fund	1 06
M. Littlefield Burial Ground Fund	1 15
Coggeshall Burial Ground Fund	2 13
Clarke Burial Ground Fund	1 00
A. N. Littlefield Burial Ground Fund	12 00
Touro Jewish Ministerial Fund	2 37
Fountains	1 94
Fifth Ward Schoolhouse	927 08
	$32,817 11

Other routine business was transacted including the passage of resolutions appropriating $500 for repairs to the steam roller and $250 for an office on City wharf for the Street Commissioner. W. S. Bachelier was re-elected keeper of the City Asylum. Wm. H. Bliss executive officer of the Board of Health and F. P. Lynch clerk of the Highway Department.

The meeting adjoined to the evening of the 25th instant, at 8 o'clock, when the finance committee will report the budget for 1887.

Island Cemetery Corporation.

The annual meeting of the Island Cemetary Corporation was held at the State House Monday evening, President Henry Bull presiding. The annual report of the president was a most interesting document, showing many improvement, to the property during the the past year and recommending further changes for the year to come. The death of Mr. Alfred Smith, who had been a member of the board of directors since 1865, was fittingly referred to as was the Belmont Memorial Chapel now in course of construction.

The treasurer's report showed a balance on hand of $4,592.08. The trust fund for the perpetual care of lots amounts to $9,925.21 and the corporation fund for the preservation and embellishment of the cemetery amounts to $16,414.50. The corporation has in addition some $7,500 in available cash.

The retiring members of the Board, Messrs. Henry Bull, L. L. Simmons and and Robert S. Franklin, were unanimously re-elected for three years, and Mr. Howard Smith was elected to fill the vacancy caused by his father's death. The Board subsequently organized with Henry Bull president, and H. C. Stevens secretary and treasurer.

A horse, attached to an express wagon, ran from the lower end of the city to Warner street Tuesday. The wagon was detained at the foot of Mary street where it got entangled with a coal cart. The usual crowd was attracted and the frightened animal received the customary salutes along his course.

Tommy Pettitt, the well known court tennis champion, will leave this country next week for a trip through Europe. Mr. Pettitt is well known here as manager of the Casino courts in summer.

Unity Club.

On Tuesday evening the 15th inst., one of the series of studies which the Unity Club have been holding on the British poets and dramatists, took place. There were three essays. The first one, which was chiefly biographical and a study of character, was by Miss Elizabeth Congdon on Mrs. F. D. Hemans and Henry Kirke White. It showed discrimination and good taste. The second was by Mrs. Buckhout, who treated of Thomas Hood and Thomas Babington Macaulay, in a powerfully written and well adjusted paper. The third was by Miss Taylor, who gave an analytic sketch of Richard Brinsley Sheridan's dramatic writings, of Edward Bulwer-Lytton's poetical works and of Henry Taylor's literary contributions. The evening's proceedings were particularly enjoyable, both on account of the diversified range of subjects, and because of the admirable manner in which the three ladies treated their subjects and read. Mr. E. I. Burlingham was elected a member of the club. A lively discussion took place, in which Mr. T. Edward Blakesly was the leader, on the merits or possible demerits of Macaulay as an historian.

Funeral of Mr. Bryer.

The funeral of the late William S. Bryer, assistant commissary of the Newport Artillery Company, was solemnized from the Central Baptist church last Saturday afternoon and the sacred edifice was completely filled by members of the Artillery Company, Perseverance Lodge K. of H., Touro Council, A. L. of H., and citizens generally, who turned out in full numbers to pay their final respects to their deceased brother and friend.

After the services at the church, which were conducted in a most impressive manner by Rev. Warren Randolph, D. D., the cortege was formed as follows: it being a military funeral:

Newport Band.
Newport Artillery Company, Col. J. W. Horton, Commanding.
Hearse.
Bearers—Surgeon Sears, Asss. Sur. Stoddard, Paymaster Bosworth, Asst. paymaster Stacy, Commissary Stevens and Sergt. Maj. Thompson.
Carriages.
Perseverance and Union Lodges, K. of H., William P. Denman, Marshal.
Touro Council, A. L. of H.

At the grave the services consisted of a dirge by the band, exercises of the civic societies, another dirge and the firing of three volleys by a detachment from the Artillery Company. Floral pieces were sent from the Artillery Company and Perseverance Lodge.

Newport Associates Entertainment.

Newport Associates No. 4, N. M. R. A., followed their regular Tuesday evening with a social and dance, and a most enjoyable affair it was. The members were allowed to invite their friends and the hall was well filled. Mr. John J. Peckham, president of the association, delivered a pleasing address of welcome after which Miss Sadie Bailey entertained the audience with readings and recitations. Mr. William S. Bailey and Mr. B. W. Pearce also read some interesting selections and Mr. J. B. Brayton delivered an address. These exercises were followed by a generous supply of refreshments and dancing. It was an interesting programme very successfully carried out for which great credit is due the committee having the matter in charge.

A Spring Opening.

The annual "spring opening" at the Queen Anne millinery establishment is announced in another column of this paper for the 5th, 6th and 7th of April, dates which should be carefully remembered by our lady readers. Mr. Schreier, who goes to New York tonight to complete his selections, informs us that he is making a special effort for this season, thus a grand display is assured.

Mr. Frederick Fuger, late regimental quartermaster at Fort Adams with the rank of Lieutenant, has been promoted to captain, in the United States Army, and Lieutenant W. T. Swinburne, U. S. Navy, of this city, has been ordered to examination for promotion.

Mr. Wm. H. Hammett of this city has rented his Jamestown cottage to Mr. G. C. Strawbridge of Philadelphia for the coming season.

The city stone crushers are in charge of Messrs. Jacob Weaver and James B. Brown, the former on the Neck and the latter on Coasters Harbor Island.

The "settling tank," of heavy timber cob-work, for the outlet of the sewer was launched on Thursday and will be placed in position at once.

Ex-Governor and Mrs. Van Zandt have returned to their Newport home after an all winter's absence.

Rev. Edgar F. Clark of Providence will preach to his former charge, the Thames street M. E. church, to-morrow.

Mrs. Rev. N. B. Thompson, of New York, has been in town this week.

Mr. Charles P. Barber is confined to his home by illness.

Mr. T. W. Freeborne has gone to Florida.

Newport in 1775.

(Continued.)

Frisoners taken at Bunker Hill June 17, 1775. Joel Parker, of Chelmsford, since dead, Benjamin Walker, of Chelmsford, dead, Ebenezer Fosset, of Groton, dead, William Scott, of Peterborough, alive, Robert Phelps, of Lancaster, dead, Charles Nevere, of Winsor, dead ——— of Townsend, dead, David McGrath, residence unknown, dead, John Perkins, New Rutland, alive, Jacob Flost, of Tewksbury, alive, Amos Fiske, of Pepperil, dead, David Sessions, of Andover, alive, Jonathan Norton, of Newbury Port, alive.

Note, the above should have appeared under a previous date.

Newport Mercury of July 31st, 1775.

At a meeting of the committee of Inspection for the town of South Kingstown, in the county of King's County, at the dwelling house of Mr. Robert Potter, on the 6th of July, A. D. 1775. Resolved, Whereas Benjamin Shearman, of South Kingstown, in the county of King's County, heretofore, namely, the twenty-second day of June, A. D. 1775, brought before this committee, by a number of the well disposed friends to American liberty, to be examined and dealt with, touching certain avowed principles, long entertained by him, inimical to this country, and its just rights and liberties: And whereas the said Benjamin Shearman, upon examination, discovered the utmost rancour and malice against the true interests of this his native country, the friends of American liberty, and the cause wherein America are now struggling with noble zeal, in hopes that gentle methods might correct his sentiments and conduct and willing rather to make friends to our righteous cause, than to take any step which might rather tend to fix any man in such unnatural and base principles: But whereas, the said Benjamin Shearman hath continued still more obstinately to avow his aforesaid principles; and there appears no sign of repentance or contrition in him: We have thought fit, and do now, as a proper punishment for such his *base* conduct, give public notice to all persons who have had, or may come to the knowledge of the said Benjamin Sherman, that he is a most attrocious offender against the laws, rights and principles, of America; that he hath once fled for protection on board one of his Majesty's ships of war, in the harbor of Newport, through fear of meeting with the just vengeance of his injured countrymen, and being found an unwelcome guest, was not afforded an asylum even there, but yet is not willing to throw himself upon the mercy and clemency of his countrymen by acting such a part as might merit it:—We therefore, agreeable to an act of said town of South Kingstown, in such cases made and provided, request the public in general, and all his neighbors in particular, to withdraw from him all intercourse, trade, and dealings, and that they shun him, as a pest of society, and hold him in utter abhorence, and detestation; that he may become sensible of the curse of justly forfeiting the love and esteem of his country, as a punishment for his having deserted its true interest.

Resolved, that the aforegoing be inserted in the Newport Mercury. A true copy, duly examined, Per B. Peckham, clerk.

NEWPORT, July 31 1775. Extract of a letter from London. "It is the opinion of the most judicious people here that Great Britain can't send sufficient force to subdue America; and there are ten to one in this city, in favor of America.

Extract of a letter from Charlestown, South Carolina, June 18 1775. "Last week two Negroes were heard, by their master, who lay secreted, to mention a plan which had been laid to destroy the white people, and take both town and country: They were both taken up, and on trial discovered the whole plot: They expected the King would send troops here, on the arrival of which they were to set the town on fire, and fall on the inhabitants. One Bishop, a Dutchman, was to have been the leader, he had been supplied with a large sum of money to buy arms, drums, etc. he told the part of his house where the money was kept, and many other circumstances, which on searching, appeared exactly as they had been represented. Sixteen hundred pounds sterling in cash, some drums, &c were found in his house. Bishop was immediately committed to jail, but had not yet confessed any thing. Within two days past another white man, and some Negroes, have been taken up on this hellish business, which doubtless originated either in the British cabinet, or at head quarters in Boston.

P. S. June 20. Since writing the above it has been discovered, that the insurrection was to have been general through out the province, and to have been executed as soon as Bishop had procured the arms, &c. He, with a free Negro, named Jerry, were to head the Blacks. Since this important discovery, we have had two companies on guard every night, and one in the day-time.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, July 13, 1775. On Monday the 10th inst. a vessel sailed from Philadelphia for London, in which went passenger the Hon. Richard Penn, Esq; who carried the petition of the Congress, a letter of thanks to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Livery of London, an address to the people of England, and a declaration.

Lately died at Swansey, the truly venerable Elder Job Mason, in the 81st year of his age, who had faithfully discharged his duty in the Gospel Ministry forty-seven years, more than 37 of which he had been an ordained Elder of the Second Baptist church in Swansey, and of whom it may be said he magnified his offices, as while he dispensed the Gospel to others, his life and conversation gave the strongest proof of its tendency to make men truly wise, useful and good.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, to his friend in Providence, contains the following intelligence, viz. "That the Congress have agreed upon a plan for establishing a regular militia in all the Colonies: That a gentleman arrived there from Montreal on the evening of the 15th inst., who informed the Congress, that Gov. Carlton had not been able to prevail upon either Indians or Canadians to take up arms against us, unless we should attack Montreal; in which case the Canadians have agreed to help defend it; and that Gov. Carlton was obliged to threaten to burn the city to get them to promise even that: That some letters from Lord Dartmouth and General Gage, to Gov. Martin of North Carolina, and one from him to a gentleman in New York, had been intercepted, from which it appeared the ministry had hopes of bringing that colony into their measure; and had empowered the Governor to offer indemnity to all the Regulators except Herman Husbands, and to distribute honors, posts, &c., among them, if they would join administration; but that such measures were taking, as would prevent any danger from that quarter: That all the other southern colonies are hearty and zealous in the common cause: That it was expected that Georgia would join the other colonies very soon: That the Bermudians had petitioned Congress for liberty to import provisions for their own immediate use: And that the Continental bills of credit would be issued in a few days.

Extract of another letter from Providence July 29. "We are assured here by persons of credit, that 11 transports, under the convoy of 2 men-of-war, sailed from Boston on Tuesday or Wednesday last; and that they have at Cambridge undoubted intelligence, that they are destined for the islands to procure live stock for the enemy's army in Boston. Several companies of the riflemen are arrived, and the remainder are upon their march, and may be expected daily, as they march in single companies.

We are assured the nail making business is carried on very largely in Taunton, in the Massachusetts-Bay, where one gentleman employs from 20 to 30 hands in said business; and 'tis expected there will be a sufficient quantity of this article made in different parts to supply the whole country. 'Tis hoped all other useful manufactures will be carried on with equal spirit throughout the colonies. The woolen manufacture, especially, ought to be pushed with the greatest assiduity, it being the most advantageous of almost any which can be carried on in this country; there being scarcely a yard of broadcloth imported from Great Britain, but what is sold here at nearly double what it would cost to make it.

We yesterday received certain intelligence that the inhabitants of Georgia have chosen John Houstoun, Archibald Bulloch, Lyman Hall, Noble Nimberly Jones, Esqrs., and the Rev. Dr. Zubly, Delegates, to represent that colony in the Congress now sitting at Philadelphia, who were to proceed to that city immediately.

JAMES C. SWAN.

(To be continued.)

A Contemplated Change.

The Jamestown and Newport steamer Ferry Company enter upon the spring arrangement the first of May, when the large boat will be put on the line. In the meantime new bridges, or floats, are to be built at both the Newport and Jamestown landings for greater convenience in boarding the new boat.

For some time there has been talk of changing the landing place in Newport, with a view of getting nearer the centre of steamboat travel, which is at Commercial wharf, and it is understood that the directors are now considering the feasibility of leasing Sayer's wharf, so called, recently purchased by Mr. B. F. Downing. If a change is to be made this would certainly appear the most desirable location that could be selected as then all steamboats plying between Newport and the different points on the Bay would have their landing at this end within a stone's throw of each other.

Firemen's Relief.

The Newport Firemen's Relief Association held its annual meeting at department headquarters Tuesday evening. The treasurer's report, showing the present amount of the fund to be $3,226.17, was read and received. No calls for relief have been received during the year. Following are the officers elected for the ensuing year:

President—John E. Lake.
Vice President—Charles A. Easton.
Secretary—R. H. Tilley.
Treasurer—Thos. S. Bowler.

Messrs. Lake and Tilley have served the Association as president and secretary respectively ever since the organization in 1876. It was voted to hold the annual ball for the benefit of the fund on Easter Monday evening and a committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements. The ball will be given in Music Hall, the same as last year.

Monday being the anniversary of her birth, Mrs. Joseph S. Cottrell was treated to a genuine surprise by her many friends. She had been spending the day with a neighbor and on returning in the evening found her home in possession of the Wide-Awake club and other friends who, in addition to congratulations and good wishes, had come loaded down with good things that all could partake of. The evening was very pleasantly spent by all.

Col. George H. Elliot, who has been in charge of the United States Engineer corps at this station, has been granted a year's leave and changed his residence from the Coe estate, corps-headquarters, to the Devens house on Mary street.

A large audience gathered at the Thames Street M. E. Church Wednesday evening to hear Rev. Sam. Small, the revivalist, give his personal experience "From the Barroom to the Pulpit." Much was expected from this well-known speaker, but it is safe to say few if any were disappointed.

James H. White has sold 2502 square feet of land with buildings on Thames street to Karl P. Faerber.

We have a stock of the finest ball programmes, wedding invitations, tickets, etc., that were ever manufactured. Call at the MERCURY office and see them.

Gardiner B. Reynolds & CO.,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

DEALERS

—IN—

Coal and Wood.

All the best varieties for

FAMILY, STEAM AND FURNACE USE.

YARDS AND OFFICES } OPPO. POSTOFFICE AND SHERMAN'S WHARF.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

Offices close each evening excepting Mondays and Saturdays at 6 o'clock P. M.

CITY BRIEFS.

Jottings of Newport and Newporters.

The winter evening schools closed a twenty weeks session last week.

The present winter seems possessed of an unusual amount of vitality.

Mrs. Asa T. Lawton has gone South for a few weeks visit.

Hon. Geo. H. Norman was in town Tuesday.

There was but one session of the public schools on St. Patrick's Day.

Interesting missionary services were held at the First M. E. church last Sunday.

The Newport Historical society held its annual meeting at the society's rooms on Barney street last evening.

Mr. Dumont Clarke, of the American Exchange National Bank, New York, has been in town this week.

A. P. Baker has sold John Shanahan's estates on Market square to Samuel Bateman, trustee, on private terms.

Mr. John Austin Stevens, Jr., of New York, has been in town this week, the guest of his parents on Kay street.

Gardeners, painters and general house-cleaners are receiving their spring orders.

Mr. Josiah M. Fiske, of New York, who owns a summer cottage on Ochre Point, has been in town this week.

Mr. S. Van Rensselaer Thayer of Boston, who has a cottage at Tiverton, has been in town this week.

William Thurston has sold through C. A. Hammett 5000 square feet of land on Bedlow avenue to Ray B. Wilson for $800.

The local division of the Ancient Order of Hibernians will give their annual ball April 15th, at Odd Fellow's Hall.

General Lecturer R. F. Trevellick will address the local branch of the Knights of Labor, Wednesday evening at the Opera House.

Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Freeman of New York, were in town Saturday looking after the improvements being made to their Bellevue avenue cottage.

Col. N. M. Beckwith of New York, has renewed his lease of the Weaver cottage on Bellevue avenue for another season.

Col. Frank G. Harris sailed for New York on the Pavonia, of the Cunard line, last Saturday and is expected to reach his home in this city next Monday or Tuesday.

The people of Newport generally are well pleased at the unanimous renomination of Gov. Wetmore. He will receive a large vote here; many of the opposite party will vote for him.

Mr. Benj. F. Tanner is rapidly bringing to a finish his large two-tenement house on Newport avenue. It is to be one of the most attractive tenement houses in the second ward.

Miss Rebecca Hunter is having a new cottage built at the rear of her present residence on Church street and when it is completed the old building is to be removed.

You can get as handsome printing done at the MERCURY OFFICE as anywhere in the State of Rhode Island, and at prices which defy competition.

(For additional locals see 4th page.)

Poetry.

Guess.

BY ANNA B. BADLAM.

When into the woods you roam,
There you find my cosy home;
Though you need bright eyes to see
Where I've hidden it in a tree;
Deep, deep down, where the trunk is hollow,
And you can never, never follow,
Once I've entered at its door,
Carrying in my winter store
Of nuts so ripe, and grain so sweet;
These I'll count a dainty treat,
When sly Jack Frost comes from the north,
And I dare not venture forth;
When ice and snow lie on the ground,
And not an acorn can be found.

I can climb, and jump, and spring
From branch to branch, from limb to limb;
While my long and bushy tail
Above my back spreads like a sail,
My strong, white teeth can quickly gnaw
Thro' the toughest nut held in my paw.
You'd think my teeth'd wear out this way,
But God has made them to grow each day.
He guards His creatures great and small,
And asks you to be kind to all.
You've seen me wild, and also tame,—
Won't you try to guess my name?

Easter Day.

BY W. W. BAILEY.

Awake, pretty flowers
Asleep in the snows,
For this is the morning
When Jesus rose.
Each lily be loved
In the meadows of old,
Will welcome the Master
With blossoms of gold.

Ye violets, sweet with
The breath of the south;
Anemone blushing
With rosy-lipped mouth;
Arbutus half-hiding
Your delicate grace,—
The Saviour has risen,
Behold ye his face!

The types of his death
And his rising are ye,
Fair gems of the meadow,
Bright buds of the lea.
"Messiah is living!"
The cherubim say,
Shine forth in your beauty
To greet him to day!

I Wonder.

BY E. M. HARRIMAN.

I wonder if the children know
How long it takes a seed to grow
Before the ripened fruit appears,
Fit crowning of the work of years.

I wonder if each child can tell
How long on earth our Lord did dwell
Before His life-work He began,
Then gave that life to ransom man.

I wonder why the children think
From Learning's fount they're forced to drink,
And spend the fairest years of life
In just preparing for its strife.

A single word shall end my song:
Who builds a structure broad and strong
Must first, by patient labor, lay
A sure foundation all the way.

Selected Tale.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S HOMICIDE.

A few weeks ago some workmen engaged in removing an old mansion on the corner of California and Mason streets were considerably puzzled at finding a number of copper wires connecting the bath-room with a room above. The owners of the property were equally puzzled, having never before known of their existence. The wires were removed, and nothing more thought of the matter. This recalls to my mind an incident which many will now remember:

On the 14th of July, 1862, a Professor Croftly was found dead in the bath-room I have just mentioned. Croftly was well known among scientific men as a professor of chemistry, and, beside, had a large circle of asquaintances in this city. He was supposed at the time to have committed suicide, and his death furnished a three days' sensation for the press. The accounts in four leading newspapers materially conflicted, which made the matter all the more interesting to the public. All agreed, however, with a singular unanimity of opinion, that he was dead. Even the Call, while not positively admitting his demise in the article, virtually conceded it in the head lines.

Croftly, when found, was lying in the bath, covered with wounds of so curious a nature that no one could explain how they came to be inflicted. They were deep, ragged and gaping, and there was no instrument found in the room with which they might have been made. Even the detectives who visited the scene of Croftly's death shook their heads and were at sea. Those who discovered the body found the door securely fastened from the inside, and were obliged to burst it open. The room had no other means of egress or ingress.

"Suicide," remarked one of the reporters.

"How came those wounds on the back?" asked a detective.

"Who else was here?" responded the journalist. And neither man had anything more to say.

A post mortem revealed nothing new, except that the physicians found a state of the blood which they could not satisfactorily account for.

"He was frozen," said a young physician, whose opinion seemed to have its foundation only in surmise.

"You seem to have forgotten this is July," remarked an elderly gentleman connected with a university.

The newspapers vied with each other in building up ingenious theories accounting for the affair, the coroner's jury found a verdict of suicide for want of anything better, and the remains were buried.

The reader who desires to get a more detailed account of the affair—as related at the time—can do so by referring to the files of any of the city papers of that date. In fact, I would produce them here did space permit. The main thing, however, is to clear up the mystery of Croftly's remarkable death.

He came to the coast in 1860, and was reputed to be a man of sufficient means to live handsomely on the interest of his money. He stopped awhile at the Oriental Hotel, and there met Edward Dean, a young man, who, like himself, was a gentleman of leisure. The two became intimate, and, finally, tired of hotel life, they determined to seek quarters which would be more congenial and homelike. They found these quarters at the residence of Richard Armstrong, a mutual acquaintance, who lived in very desirable quarters on the corner of Mason and California streets. Before the costly habitations of Stanford, Crocker, and other millionaires sprang into existence, Armstrong's house came very near being called a mansion. Armstrong rented Croftly and Dean three elegant rooms, partly because he liked the men personally, and partly because he was running on a pretty close margin financially. The two found their new quarters as attractive as men of taste could wish.—Armstrong was a widower, and the three men had some rare old times together evenings. His cellar was stocked with excellent wines, and his library with books of the rarest vintage of literature.

One evening a hack drove up to the door, and a woman, clad in wraps, bounded up the steps with astonishing vigor and agility, like most western girls who are blessed with good health and animal spirits. She dashed into the hall in a style that sent a perceptible tremor throughout the house, and fell into old Armstrong's arms. A fusillade of kisses followed.

It was his daughter Alice.

Next morning the usual formalities of introduction were gone through, and Miss Armstrong became one of the fixtures of the place. A few days before her arrival Professor Croftly had suggested the idea of living somewhere nearer the centre of the city. After Miss Armstrong entered the house, however, no further allusion was made to the proposed removal. The Professor began to pay Miss Armstrong the most devout attentions, and, as a matter of course, she fell madly in love with young Dean, who paid her none. It is generally conceded that one of the most effective ways of wooing a woman is to let some other man do it. The woman tires of the indefatigable lover, and the man who treats her with indifference is soon preferred. Some men learn this by experience; Dean discovered it by accident.

He presently began to turn his knowledge to excellent account, and a bitter rivalry sprang up between the two men. Croftly soon realized that he was not the favorite, and never for the life of him could ascertain how a woman could form an attachment for a man who hadn't the remotest idea of chemistry. He forgot that he was somewhat old, and that *some* women dislike to cast their bridal wreaths upon the snow.—He finally determined to put his rival out of the way, and seeing about laying his plans.

After a couple of weeks' deliberation he concluded to murder Dean, and to do it so neatly and scientifically that discovery would be next to impossible.

One day I was in his room,—being an occasional visitor—and observed him busily engaged in chemical experiments. Said he: "Did you ever realized that the conditions which result in congelation might be produced chemically?"

I confessed that I had never given the subject much thought.

"Of course you understand that sudden evaporation causes cold."

I knew nothing of the kind at the time, but nodded assent rather than acknowledge my ignorance.

"I can produce ice instantaneously," he continued. "This is my assistant," pointing to an electric battery. "With a current of say one hundred omes of electricity, I can accelerate enough evaporation to freeze, instantly one hundred gallons of water."

Here the Professor took a basin of water and poured into it a small quantity of colorless liquid. "This is ammonia," said he. "But this"—here he added about as much of some other liquid—"is something else."

"What is it?"

"No one knows but myself."

I deemed it impertinent to question him further. He then attached the wires of his battery to the water.

"When I make the connecting current the water will be come ice."

I watched, much interested, and he laid his hand on a piece of metal which was a part of the apparatus, and the turning of which caused the currents to connect. He turned the brass piece, and instantly a cloud of vapor rose from the surface of the water. Crystals shot from the sides of the basin with astonishing rapidity, and there was a sharp, crackling sound as the water expanding in it caused a strain upon the basin, which pressed out the sides.

"With five hundred omes," continued the Professor, "I can freeze five hundred cubic feet of water."

I left the house much impressed with the discovery made by the Professor, and a few days afterwards learned of his death. The public considered it a case of suicide. I made a full examination of the premises, and came to a different conclusion. It was the hand of Alice Armstrong that killed Professor Croftly.

Let us go back a little. After the Professor realized what could be done with his new applicance of electricity, he determined to utilize it in the murder of Dean. He hit upon the grand idea of freezing him in the bath.

"She will not love him cold," he said, and began to arrange his plans. Dean was fond of the bath. He retired at midnight, and always took a bath just before. The bath-room of Armstrong's house was an exceptionally good one. It was situated but a short distance from the suite occupied by the Professor and Dean. The tank was of marble, eight feet wide, ten feet long, and six deep, capable of holding four hundred and eighty cubic feet of water. Crofty connected his bath with his own room by means of wires. One entered the bath by the waste-pipe. He reached this by digging in the garden under the pretext of planting flowers. The wire ran down the side of the house and into the ground. It was concealed from observation by a lilac bush. The other was connected with the pipe which furnishes the water. He bored a hole in the wall and found the pipe, as he expected, running in the rear of the room close to the floor. He then increased the jars of his battery, and raised its strength to five hundred omes.

On the night of the 3d of July all was in readiness. Croftly laid his plans with nicety and deliberation. Dean always took a bath before retiring, which was about midnight. In the morning Croftly had purchased two seats for the Metropolitan Theatre and given them to Armstrong, who took his daughter to the play. By eight o'clock everything was quiet in the house. Croftly knew that he was safe from interruption until eleven o'clock and perhaps later.

He now began to work in earnest. He filled the tank with water, and then tested his wires over and over again. Everything was in splendid working order. He calculated that he could embed his rival in ice about midnight, and then turn on hot water. In the morning there would be no trace left of the freezing. He rubbed his hands with delight, and then poured in the chemical proportions, wherein lay the secret of his discovery. Having done this, he went back to his room and laid the two connecting wires of his apparatus side by side upon the instrument. It was now nine o'clock. He turned the gas up to a full blaze to disperse the shadows, took an easy chair, and determined to read until Dean's return. The silence of the house became unbearable, and the sultriness of the apartment more and more oppressive. His excitement began to tell upon him, and he was no longer cool. The man who is about to kill suffers more pangs than he who knows he is about to die. Croftly paced up and down the apartment and then a strange fascination drew him toward the bath. He entered the room again and stood gazing into the motionless water in the tank, and murmured to himself: "Four hundred and eighty cubic feet, five hundred omes."

There was a gas jet above the tank, and its faint glow was reflected in the water. To Croftly the atmosphere seemed to have been generated in a blast-furnace. The water looked cool and refreshing. There was yet more than an hour. Croftly turned the catch of the door from force of habit, and, throwing off his clothes, plunged in. He could discover no disagreeable trace of the chemicals, and once more he felt the delightful sensation of being cool. It was so agreeable that he began to reflect in his mind whether he would not continue to enjoy the bath and postpone the murder.

Suddenly the hall door was slammed, and he heard the voice of Miss Armstrong talking with her father. The pair had indeed returned, having left the theatre because they did not care to be bored with Mrs. Bowers' hackneyed rendering of "Queen Elizabeth." Passing along the hall, they saw the Professor's door open, and the gas in full blast. Armstrong hated to see anything go to waste, and told his daughter to go in and lower the gas, as the room was unoccupied. Miss Armstrong went in, as directed, and her father passed upstairs. While alone the girl could not resist the temptation to pull a little note from her bosom and read it again. She had received it that morning, and had perused it about twenty times. It read:—

"Dear ALICE:—Will you be my wife?
Yours,
EDWARD DEAN."

Dean was a young man who, when he had anything to say, said it at once, and stopped on reaching the point.

She pored over the letter about five minutes, and then returning it to its place, looked about her. Her eye presently fell on the instrument connected with Croftly's battery. She took up one of the wires, and was about to lay it on the other, and see if there would be a shock, when her courage failed her and she dropped it across its mate. A spark flashed out, that startled her. She drew back, lowered the gas, and went to bed.

At the instant the wires were connected, Croftly was in the centre of the bath. A shock and terrible chill passed through his frame, and he felt a cloud of vapor rising from the surface of the water and sweeping into his face. Myriads of spear-like crystals shot out from the edge of the tank and converged toward him like so many shafts of death. He realized his situation, and dashed to reach the steps, as he did so, he threw himself against the jagged edges of a sheet of ice half an inch thick. There was a frightful gash in his side, from which blood was streaming. He struggled madly amid the ice, and every throe brought fresh wounds. His limbs moved no longer; they were enveloped in slush. The ice closed about him like a vise. He was dead.

After the evaporation of the chemicals the electricity no longer had any effect, and the heat of the room began to tell upon the ice. The mass melted, and by four o'clock in the morning the corpse of Croftly was floating upon the surface of the bath. He was not missed until nine o'clock next morning, when Dean burst open the door and found him as described.

The rest is known. The jury gave a verdict of suicide, and Miss Armstrong and Edward Dean were married on the 22d of the same month.

Pulpit Thoughts.

"I had an odd experience the other Sunday," said one of the most prominent clergymen in the city. "I was in the midst of my sermon, thoroughly warmed to the subject, and was talking first to the people on the main floor and then to those in the gallery, when I noticed directly in front of me a restless, chubby boy who insisted in leaning over the gallery rail. Occasionally he would get one leg up as though he were going to climb over, and his mamma would make a clutch at him and put him down with a bounce on the seat beside her. In two minutes the boy would be again in his favorite attitude of looking down on the people below. An undercurrent of my thought took up the possibility of the boy toppling over and his mother clutching at him, grasping one foot and tugging with might and main to drag him back, while the fat man behind her exerted himself in assisting her to maintain her own equilibrium. This stubborn undercurrent worked persistently at this spectacle until it came to the surface in a climax that set me laughing in the midst of my sermon. Of course nothing of the kind occurred. My secondary line of thought had simply taken up the merest suggestion of a possibility and worked forward to a ridiculous climax. Dr. Patterson told me on one occasion of a similar experience of his own. He was preaching a very earnest discourse and was carrying his congregation with him, when an English pug dog crossed the line of his vision. The dog attracted the attention of no one in the auditorium, and there was no reason why it should have attracted the attention of the preacher, but the thought came to him that the dog had its tail curled as tight as circumstances would permit. Then came the question if the tail was curled once more what would happen? Would it not be possible to curl the tail so tight as to lift the hind parts of the dog and start him walking on his fore feet with his tail in the air? All the time he had been going on with his sermon, but when this odd conceit of giving the dog's tail an extra curl came over him he burst into a hoarse laugh. The interruption came not only in the middle of a proposition, but in the middle of a sentence. He broke off without ceremony into a laugh that startled himself quite as much as the congregation. Once started he found it very difficult to stop, and although he used his handkerchief and made a pretense of having a paroxysm of coughing, still he laughed until the tears came. Even when he started again on his sermon he found great difficulty in getting away from the idea of that dog's tail, and several times his voice trembled and he had to shake himself as one in a dream."—[Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Ideas About Story-Telling.

I. In relation to a very young child, just learning to talk: repeat such words as will bring thoughts and images to the mind,—no matter whether there is any connection between these words or not. Interest will be thus aroused, and the child will listen with attention a long time; of course, words must be used that can be understood by a young child; that is, words must be used which will awaken some ideas in the mind. There should be presented to the mind a succession of images through a novel, and to him very surprising, mode of access—namely, that of sounds entering his ears.

II. Relate something that is sufficiently connected to form a continuous narrative, which can be understood. No matter what the narrative be, so long as it contains no *point* whatever, no plot, no remarkable occurrence, no real beginning or ending. The design simply to be the presentation of a series of *agreeable images* before the mind. Beginning, middle, end, or a *unity:* as, Mouse in boy's pocket; it was after crumbs; boy was after pond lilies. Another example still.—Boy had a knife; hole in his pocket; knife fell out; another little boy found and returned it; knife was rusty from lying out of doors.

III. When older than four or five years, something in the way of plot or plan to a story must be introduced to add to the value of it for them, and awaken also a greater interest. This added quality should be very simply presented, and the whole worked up as follows: Think of some little incident as the foundation, and fill in the circumstances, making a simple, connected whole as the story.—[Am. Teacher.

"What is the worst thing about riches?" asked the Sunday-school superintendent. And the new boy said, "Not having any."

Wired Love.

"Ours is a responsible calling," said a Western Union telegraph operator yesterday, during a conversation over a midnight lunch. "A very slight mistake on the part of the telegrapher is likely to cause a great deal of mischief. We got hold of a great many secrets, but we never tell them, and our working is so purely mechanical that we soon forget all about them. Considering the great number of messages which we handle every day it is surprising that so few blunders are made."

"How did you happen to enter the business?" asked a reporter.

A short silence ensued, showing unwillingness to answer the question.

"It is a long story," said the operator. "I have never told it before. I never think of my first experience as a telegraph operator without a feeling of horror as the thought of what might have happened if—but I won't anticipate, and will tell the story as it happened:

"It was six years ago. I was then a clerk in a country town in Wisconsin called Bolton. The place was without railroad or telegraphic connection with the outside world until an enterprising lawyer in a neighboring city built a private telegraph line connecting Bolton with several of the towns around it. The line was not built as a money-making scheme, but soon received a fair share of local and through business. Its completion to Bolton was hailed by the citizens with a great deal of enthusiasm. I was selected as the operator, as the store in which I clerked was the most public location in the place, and, in anticipation of the completion of the line, I had previously spent some time in learning the alphabet. In a short time the line was in running order. A small book of instructions came with the instrument, and for awhile I would practice several hours every night after the store had closed. There were several beginners on the line, with whom I soon struck up a wire acquaintance. I was dull and somewhat awkward at first, however, and voted a nuisance by the more experienced operators. Only one, a young lady clerk in a store at Casetown, some distance down the line, had any patience with me. She willingly practised with me every evening, and as the winter wore along I rapidly grew proficient at the use of the key. V-a, as I always called my instructor was a lively talker, and we had great talks over the wire, often continuing our conversations until late at night. We had never seen each other, yet we soon became very well acquainted, and after a few months began to hold conversations decidedly lover-like in their character, telegraphing so fast that none of the other operators on the line could read what we said. Her call was V-a and mine was D-i, but it was unnecessary for us to use our calls, so accustomed did we become to each other's touch upon the telegraphic key. Those were pleasant days, I can tell you for at least one clerk in a country store.

"One night V-a told me that she had been offered a position as operator on a new railroad that was in course of construction through Casetown. The thought of her quitting had never entered my head before, and I knew by the shock her information gave me that I was head over heels in love with her. It made me very nervous to think of her laughing and joking with other operators on another line. A few days later I resolved to tell her all by telegraph. To be sure that none of the other operators were at their instruments I called each office on the line, but received no answer. I then called up V-a and see answered immediately. Now was my chance. In slow and carefully-worded language I poured out the impetuous longing that she would not go away, and told her that life would not be worth living if I could not talk to her. At first she laughed at me, but as I grew serious her answers came slower and were more carefully worded. In the midst of an impassioned declaration of love the circuit was opened, and clearly and distinctly over the wire came the words:

"Give us a rest, cully. That's about enough of that for to-night."

"The clerk in the Denton post office, who had an instrument in his charge, had been listening to all our talk, and, leaving his key opened, went home for the night. You may believe I felt angry at him, and if he had been within reach one or the other of us would have received a sound thrashing. I never would touch a telegraphic key on that line again. Nothing could induce me to go near it. In a few days I learned that my V-a had gone to a distant town, I didn't hear where, and I heard nothing from her.

"A few months went by and found me in Dakota, filling a railroad telegraph position on the Northern Pacific. I was so sober and melancholy that my associates dubbed me "the parson," and I fully merited the sobriquet. I never forgot the little telegraph girl, but had written several times to her old home in the hope of getting some word from her. My letters were all returned by the postmaster with the words, in red ink, in one corner, 'Address unknown.'

"I saved money, but after a few years my health gave way, and my physician directed me to go to Florida. Another year and I had apparently recovered. The doctor said I was all right. He gave my malady some long Latin name, but no one besides myself knew that my unsatisfied longing was the main cause of my lack of health. I started to return to my northern home. At Jefferson Junction I had to wait a couple of hours for the train which was to take me on my way to Bolton. Being somewhat tired from my long ride I laid down on a cot in the waiting room, and dozed. Suddenly I seemed to be back in my old place as clerk in the Bolton store. I thought I could see the shelves full of calico, and soap, and the big caddy of tea, which always formed a part of the interior of the store. Most familiar of all was the sound of the old telegraph instrument, in the well remembered tone which could be no one in the world except V-a. I started up quickly, and was about to jump over the counter to answer that writing, when I recollected that I was only in an ordinary railroad office, and that I must be mistaken: Bolton was hundreds of miles away, and V-a—she might be dead for all I knew. I sat down again, but still I heard V-a talking. She was sending a railroad train order. Could it be she? I got up and looked into the window, expecting to see a male operator. You can imagine my surprise when my eyes rested upon a handsome young lady whom I knew at once must be V-a. I was positive of it. Would she know me? What would be her sentiment toward me? Thinking to try her I wrote off a dispatch to send to my folks at home. The instant her eye caught the signature she blushed and tried to speak, but only the words, 'Are—you' escaped her. From the pleased expression in her dark eyes I knew the chance that had brought us together was not an unwelcome one.

"Oh, D-i! Is it really you? Where have you been all the time?" she asked, when I had satisfied her of my identity.

"And you married her afterward?" asked the reporter.

"Yes, finally, but not at once. My health improved right away, and in a year the bell rang out our wedding chimes. V-a resigned her position and we came to Milwaukee, where we have a pleasant little home on Fourteenth street. We are the happiest couple you ever saw. Say, can't you come up and take dinner with us some day? If you only understood telegraphy you would be highly entertained, for my wife and I carry on most of our conversation with telegraphic signs, and our little baby boy is getting old enough to understand our language. I will promise that you will soon learn telegraphy at our house."

"Oh, I understand telegraphy perfectly," answered the reporter.

"Is that so? Where did you learn?"

Taking a step toward the restaurant door, the reporter placed his hand on the latch and answered:

"I was the postmaster's clerk at Denton who broke you up the night you were going to pop the question to V-a."

The operator rose with a frown on his face, but the reporter had vanished in the darkness of a stormy night.

A Coin Curiosity.

A well-known numismatist of New York city says there is something curious about the American silver dollar and half dollar of the coinage of 1804. "In that year something like 20,000 of the dollars were coined, but it is a singular fact, as is now known, that not one of them was known to be in circulation. Yet the most valuable of all American coins are two 1804 dollars which are in well-known collections. They are valued at $2,000 each. It has been determined to the satisfaction of every numismatist that these two dollars were not coined until 1828, although they were struck from the original 1804 die. They were secretly made, although such a procedure is a penal offence, for some one high in influence and authority, who desired them for certain coin collections. It has never been positively ascertained how the surreptitious work was accomplished, but there was no doubt that it was done. Why the dollar of 1804 was never seen in circulation after leaving the mint, is one of the unsolved government mysteries.

"A still greater mystery surrounds the half dollar of 1804. Of that coin nearly 160,000 were struck. Not one was ever discovered in circulation. The quarter dollars of 1804 are numerous enough—so plenty, in fact, that a fair specimen can be bought for $2, and their coinage amounted to less than 7,000 pieces. A curious thing has been discovered regarding the half dollar of 1805, which is not a rare coin, except in the case of those possessing the curiosity I speak of, which increases the value tenfold. This is that the figure 5 in 1805 has been struck over a figure 4, showing that the coin was really one of the undiscovered minting of 1804. What became of the large issue of 1804 half dollars? No one knows or ever will know; but it is evident that all of them were not issued from the mint, and this belief that there was some reason for not desiring the coin to circulate, is strengthened by the mint obliterating the date on what was left by making 1805 half dollars of them.

"There was no silver dollar issued from the mint in 1805, yet 321 were coined, and are in the hands of collectors to-day, just as they came from the die. No dollars were coined by the goverment after that until 1836."

The Indians not Decreasing.

A contributor to the New York Times combats a prevalent idea that the Indian is doomed to disappear like the buffalo, and that a manifest decrease in numbers can be noted within recent years. He shows that by Jefferson's census in 1792 the total enumerated was only 68,040, while the Indian commissioners' census for the present year sums up 247,761. He had no difficulty in establishing the inaccuracy of the census statistics for the 15 years ending 1876, but since that date they have been better prepared. A slight variation in numbers is apparent during the last 10 years, but no marked decrease. The record for the past year is, however, the lowest estimate yet made. On the other hand, during the past 13 years a record has been made of births and deaths among the tribes cared for by the government showing a steady and considerable excess of births over deaths. The Indians in the country may be decreasing, but there is no satisfactory evidence of this. In fact, in spite of the last census, a gain is more probable than a loss in numbers during the past decade.

Holes in the Cheese.

Uncle Enoch, a worthy and very economical colored man, came into the village store the other day.

"Got any 'o dat York State cheese, Mr. Johnsing?"

"Yes, Uncle, some that's very nice, just in"—

"Widout any holes in it dis time, Mr. Johnsing?"

"Holes? Why, don't you like it with holes in it?"

"I likes de cheese, Mr. Johnsing, but"—

Here Uncle Enoch shook his head reprovingly.

"You done sold me too many poun's 'o holes in de past, Mr. Johnsing."

"Holes! What do you mean?"

"Why, de las' poun' o' cheese I bought hyar was mo'n a half-a-poun' ob it holes!"—[Youth's Companion.

"But auntie," said a Vassar girl, "all the reseaches of modern science convince us that evolution is the only theory to which we can attach any confidence." Amiable Aunt—"Well, my dear, if you won't disturb my ancestors in the Garden of Eden, I will promise not to feed peanuts to yours at the zoological garden."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Combines, in a manner peculiar to itself, the best blood-purifying and strengthening remedies of the vegetable kingdom. You will find this wonderful remedy effective where other medicines have failed. Try it now. It will purify your blood, regulate the digestion, and give new life and vigor to the entire body.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla did me great good. I was tired out from overwork, and it toned me up." MRS. G. E. SIMMONS, Cohoes, N. Y.

"I suffered three years from blood poison. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and think I am cured." MRS. M. J. DAVIS, Brockport, N. Y.

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterized by three peculiarities: 1st, the *combination* of remedial agents; 2d, the *proportion;* 3d, the *process* of securing the active medicinal qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown. Send for book containing additional evidence.

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"Hood's Sarsaparilla beats all others, and is worth its weight in gold." I. BARRINGTON, 130 Bank Street, New York City.

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Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Ox. .rd St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 182 Fulton Street, N. Y.

A MAN

WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY, WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP, THAT THE

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R'Y

By reason of its central position, close relation to principal lines East of Chicago and continuous lines at terminal points West, Northwest and Southwest—is the only true middle-link in that transcontinental system which invites and facilitates travel and traffic in either direction between the Atlantic and Pacific.

The Rock Island main line and branches include Chicago, Joliet, Ottawa, La Salle, Peoria, Geneseo, Moline and Rock Island, in Illinois; Davenport, Muscatine, Washington, Fairfield, Ottumwa, Oskaloosa, West Liberty, Iowa City, Des Moines, Indianola, Winterset, Atlantic, Knoxville, Audubon, Harlan, Guthrie Centre and Council Bluffs, in Iowa; Gallatin, Trenton, St. Joseph, Cameron and Kansas City, in Missouri; Leavenworth and Atchison, in Kansas; Albert Lea, Minneapolis and St. Paul, in Minnesota; Watertown in Dakota, and hundreds of intermediate cities, towns and villages.

THE GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE

Guarantees Speed, Comfort and Safety to those who travel over it. Its roadbed is thoroughly ballasted. Its track is of heavy steel. Its bridges are solid structures of stone and iron. Its rolling stock is perfect as human skill can make it. It has all the safety appliances that mechanical genius has invented and experience proved valuable. Its practical operation is conservative and methodical—its discipline strict and exacting. The luxury of its passenger accommodations is unequaled in the West—unsurpassed in the world.

ALL EXPRESS TRAINS between Chicago and the Missouri River consist of comfortable DAY COACHES, magnificent PULLMAN PALACE PARLOR and SLEEPING CARS, elegant DINING CARS providing excellent meals, and—between Chicago, St. Joseph, Atchison and Kansas City—restful RECLINING CHAIR CARS.

THE FAMOUS ALBERT LEA ROUTE

Is the direct, favorite line between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul. Over this route solid Fast Express Trains run daily to the summer resorts, picturesque localities and hunting and fishing grounds of Iowa and Minnesota. The rich wheat fields and grazing lands of interior Dakota are reached via Watertown.

A short desirable route, via Seneca and Kankakee, offers superior inducements to travelers between Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Lafayette and Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Minneapolis, St. Paul and intermediate points.

All classes of patrons, especially families, ladies and children, receive from officials and employes of Rock Island trains protection, respectful courtesy and kindly attention.

For Tickets, Maps, Folders—obtainable at all principal Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada—or any desired information, address,

R. R. CABLE, Pres't & Gen'l M'g'r, Chicago. E. ST. JOHN, Ass't Gen'l M'g'r, Chicago. E. A. HOLBROOK, Gen'l Tkt. & Pass. Agt. Chicago

BLACK WOLF!

Or Black Leprosy, is a disease which is considered incurable, but it has yielded to the curative properties of SWIFT'S SPECIFIC—now known all over the world as S. S. S. Mrs. Bailey, of West Somerville, Mass., near Boston, was attacked several years ago with this hideous black eruption, and was treated by the best medical talent, who could only say that the disease was a species of

—LEPROSY—

and consequently incurable. It is impossible to describe her sufferings. Her body from the crown of her head to the soles of her feet was a mass of decay, masses of flesh rotting off and leaving great cavities. Her fingers festered and three or four nails dropped off at one time. Her limbs contracted by the fearful ulceration, and for several years she did not leave her bed. Her weight was reduced from 125 to 60 lbs. Perhaps some faint idea of her condition can be gleaned from the fact that three pounds of Cosmoline or ointment were used per week in dressing her sores. Finally the physicians acknowledged their defeat by this Black Wolf, and commended the sufferer to her all-wise Creator.

Her husband hearing wonderful reports of the use of SWIFT'S SPECIFIC (S. S. S.), prevailed on her to try it as a last resort. She began its use under protest, but soon found that her system was being relieved of the poison, as the sores assumed a red and healthy color, as though the blood was becoming pure and active. Mrs. Bailey continued the S. S. S. until last February; every sore was healed; she discarded chair and crutches, and was for the first time in twelve years a well woman. Her husband, Mr. C. A. Bailey, is in business at 17½ Blackstone Street, Boston, and will take pleasure in giving the details of this wonderful cure. Send to us for Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases, mailed free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

A NEW LINE OF

CARPETS

—AT—

M. Cottrell's.

NEW STYLES IN

CHAMBER FURNITURE!

NEW LINE OF

PAPER HANGINGS.

Furniture of all Descriptions, Carpets, Oil Cloths and Mattings.

M. COTTRELL,

COTTRELL BLOCK,

11-16 Next to the Post Office.

Attention ! Photographers !

Leavitt & Sherman

The BOSTON PHOTOGRAPHERS

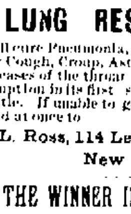
535 Washington St., 145 Tremont St., } Boston.
195 Thames St. Newport, R. I.

We take great pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Newport and vicinity that we have re-opened our NEWPORT STUDIO, and are now fully prepared to furnish our Unexcelled Satin Finish Cabinets at

$3.50 PER DOZEN.

FORMER PRICE $6

Remember, a glass proof will be shown at time of sitting, and if not satisfactory another will be taken, so all may be sure of obtaining fine and satisfactory work here. All our work finished at our mammoth Boston Studio, 535 Washington Street. No extra charge for children. All pictures finished in ten days after proof is shown. 5-29-tf



PEAT-MOSS!

The most economical Stable Bedding. Keeps Horses & Cattle Clean, the Air Pure and Hoofs in Good Condition. 100 lbs. of Peat-Moss will outlast 200 lbs. of Straw. Peat-Moss is not as inflammable as straw. It yields a Rich Fertilizer. For circulars and first class testimonials apply at headquarters, 172 Front St., New York. F. G. STAHLSCHMIDT & C.

ROSS'S VEGETABLE

LUNG RESTORATIVE!

Will cure Pneumonia, Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Also Consumption in its first stages. Price 50c. per bottle. If unable to get it at your druggist send at once to

J. L. Ross, 114 Lee Ave., Brooklyn, New York.

THE WINNER INVESTMENT CO.,

OF KANSAS CITY, Mo.

A Real Estate Trust Company with assets of $1,221,287.85

Offers investors an opportunity to place from $1,000 to $10,000 in a Real Estate Syndicate so that it will pay over 100 per cent. per annum on the investment. Full information furnished on application. Reference, all mercantile agencies and the banks in Kansas city.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

A good second-hand square piano. Apply to

JOHN VARS,

Teacher, Tuner and Dealer, No. 8 Sherman street.

Prepared Coke.

An excellent Summer fuel,
Kindles quickly and
Makes an intense fire.
Especially good for open grates.
Cleanly, convenient and economical.
Delivered anywhere within the compact part of the city.

Leave orders at either office

181 THAMES ST.

—OR—

557 THAMES ST.

THIS IS THE SEASON

When you can secure especial bargains in the common or unprepared coke when taken in quantities of one hundred bushels or upwards at the Works. For terms, apply at either office.

THE NEWPORT

Gas Light Co.

Traveler's Directory.

Old Colony Steamboat Co.

FALL RIVER LINE

FARES REDUCED.

Newport to New York, - - - $2 00

Tickets limited. Corresponding reduction to all other points South and West of New York.

STEAMERS

PROVIDENCE AND OLD COLONY

leave Newport for New York at 9 P. M. week days from Long Wharf south. Annex connection to and from Brooklyn and Jersey City. AN ORCHESTRA ON EACH STEAMER. Returning, leave New York daily, Sundays excepted, at 5.00 P. M. from Pier 28, N. R., foot of Murray street. Staterooms to New York and tickets to all points South and West may be obtained at the office of New York & Boston Dispatch Express Co., 175 Thames Street, Newport.

J. R. KENDRICK, Gen'l Manager,
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. H. JORDAN, Agent. Newport, R. I.

Newport & Wickford Railroad and Steamboat Co.

Carrying United States Mail.

Direct Route from Newport —TO— New York & Providence.

Steamer Eolus

Will commence Monday, Nov. 1, 1886, leaving Newport three times daily (Sundays excepted.)

7.00 A. M.—For New York, also Kingston, Westerly, Stonington, New London, and New Haven. Arriving in New York at 3.30 P. M. Also due in Providence at 9.10 A. M.

10.15 A. M.—For New York by New York Express, stopping at Kingston, Westerly, Stonington, New London, Saybrook, New Haven, Bridgeport, Norwalk and Stamford. Due in New York at 4.58 P. M. Close connection at Saybrook with trains for Hartford. Also with train due in Providence at 12.15 P. M., and Boston at 1.40 P. M.

3.30 P. M.—For New York connecting with train leave Providence at 4 P. M. and due in New York at 12.50 A. M. also Providence and Boston by 2 P. M. Fast Express from New York, arriving in Providence at 5.40 P. M. and Boston at 8.05 P. M.;

Returning Connects with Trains leaving New York via. New Haven R. R. as follows:

8.00 A. M.—For Newport, by Boston Express Train, arriving in Newport at 2.25 P. M.

2.00 P. M.—For Newport, Fast Express, with Drawing Room Cars, arriving at Newport at 7.40 P. M.

5.30 P. M.—From Providence for Newport (Wickford Special) arrive at Wickford at 6.30 P. M., and Newport at 7.40 P. M.

Connecting from Newport for Providence daily as follows: 7.00 and 10.15 A. M., 3.30 P. M., and from Providence for Newport at 7.30, A. M., 12.30 and 5.30 P. M.

J. B. GARDINER, Supt., Providence.
C. H. COFFIN, Agent, Newport.

Old Colony Railroad.

WEEK-DAY TRAINS.

On and after Monday, October 18, 1886, trains will leave Newport, for Boston 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55, 5.15 P. M. RETURN, 5.50, 8.30, 11.40, A. M., 3.40, 4.45, *6.00 P. M. Trains from Boston are due at Newport at 9.00, 11.15 A. M., 2.25, 5.55, 6.15 P. M. For Portsmouth Grove, †7.35, †10.20, A. M., 12.55 P. M. RETURN, †8.47, †11.32 A. M., †2.06, †5.42, †7.52 P. M. For Coal Mines, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55 P. M. RETURN, 8.43, 10.57 A. M., 2.01, 5.38, 7.42 P. M. Bristol Ferry, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55, 5.15 P. M. RETURN, 8.39, 10.53 A. M., 1.56, 5.34, 7.21, P. M. Tiverton, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55, 5.15 P. M. RETURN, 8.31, 10.48 A. M., 1.50, 5.29, 7.15, P. M. Fall River, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55 5.15 P. M. RETURN, 8.25, 10.35 A. M., 1.40, 5.19, 6.53 P. M. Taunton, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55, 5.15 P. M. RETURN, (Central Station) 7.20, 9.54 A. M., 1.00, 6.05, *6.52 P. M.; (Dean Street), 4.43 P. M. Middleboro, 7.35, 10.20 A. M. 2.55, 5.15 P. M. RETURN, 9.40 A. M., 3.35, *6.00 P. M. Cape Cod, 7.35 A. M., 2.55 P. M. Plymouth, 2.55 P. M. New Bedford, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55, 5.15 P. M.; Return (Pearl Street) 5.10, 9.00, 10.55 A. M., 3.35, *5.55 P. M. Fitchburg, and stations on Northern Division, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55 P. M. Lowell, 7.35 A. M. 2.55 P. M. Cottage City, Oak Bluffs, 7.35 A. M., Nantucket, 7.35 A. M. Providence, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 5.15 P. M. RETURN 7.30, 9.35 A. M., 12.40, 4.15, *6.30 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Newport for Tiverton, Fall River, Taunton, Middleboro', Bridgewater, Brockton, Holbrook, So. Braintree and Boston, at 4.30 P. M.

Leaves Boston 4.45 A. M.
*Boat from Fall River.
†Will stop to leave passengers or when flagged.

J. R. KENDRICK, Gen'l Manager.
J. H. FRENCH, Div. Sup't. Boston
J. R. JORDAN, Ag't. Newport. 10-16

CONTINENTAL STEAMBOAT CO

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after Monday, Sept. 27th,

Steamers of this line will leave Newport for Providence, week days at 8.00 A. M. return at 4 P. M.

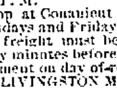
Stop at Conanicut Park and Prudence Park Tuesdays and Fridays only after Oct. 11th.

All freight must be delivered at the wharf thirty minutes before steamers leave to insure shipment on day of receipt.

A. LIVINGSTON MASON, Gen'l Manager.

FOR CONANICUT ISLAND.

Jamestown and Newport Steam Ferry Time Table.



ON AND AFTER MONDAY, March 7, 1887, until further notice, the steamer JAMESTOWN, Capt. F. H. Amherst, will run as follows:

Leave Jamestown 6.15, 8.15, 11.00 A. M., 1.30, 3.30, 5.45 P. M.
Leave Newport, 7.00, 9.45 A. M., 12.00 M., 2.45, 4.30, 6.15 P. M.
Or on arrival of Providence boat, Saturday only.

SUNDAYS.

Leave Jamestown 9.30 A. M., 4.00 P. M.
Leave Newport 10.15 A. M., 4.30 P. M.
Regular fare, 15c. Excursion tickets, 25c. Ten tickets, $1.00.

STAFFORD BRYER,

DEALER IN

FURNITURE, WALL PAPER and HOUSEHOLD DECORATIONS.

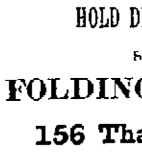
SEE THE

FOLDING * BED,

156 Thames Street,

NEWPORT, R. I.

LADIES, try "PARLOR PRIDE" STOVE ENAMEL, and you will use no other Polish. Polish your Stoves and Ranges twice a year, the top once a week and you will have them beautifully enameled; an ornament to any room. Ask your grocer or stove dealer for it. Circulars, chromo and price list sent on receipt of 10 cents. PARLOR PRIDE MFG. CO., 84 FULTON ST., BOSTON, MASS.



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

the popular favorite for dressing the hair, Restoring color when gray, and preventing Dandruff. It cleanses the scalp, stops the hair falling, and is sure to please. 50c. and $1 size at Druggists.

Legal Notices.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEWPORT, September 10th, A. D. 1886.

NEWPORT, Sc.

BY VIRTUE, and in pursuance of an Execution issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, within and for the County of Newport, on the twentieth day of July, A. D. 1886, and returnable to the November term of said Court, A. D. 1886, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the fourteenth day of July, A. D. 1886, in favor of Patrick O'Brien, of the City and County of Newport, State of Rhode Island, plaintiff, and against John M. Lynch, John Sinnott and Mary A. Sinnott, wife of said John Sinnott, defendants, I have this day, at 30 minutes past 10 o'clock A. M., levied the said Execution on all the right, title and interest, which the said defendants, John M. Lynch, John Sinnott and Mary A. Sinnott, wife of said John Sinnott, had on the 27th day of March, A. D. 1886, at 45 minutes past 10 o'clock A. M., (the time of the attachment on the original writ,) in this suit, in and to three certain lots or parcels of land, with all the buildings, and improvements thereupon, and the appurtenances thereof, situated in said City of Newport, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: The first named lot is bounded Northerly on Green street, 45 feet; Easterly on land now or late of Jesse Gardner, 60 feet; Southerly on land now or late of ——— Congdon, and Westerly on land now or late of John Meyers, 60 feet, be the said measurements more or less: The second named lot is bounded Northerly on Green street, Easterly partly on the last and above described lot and partly on land now or late of Andrew Halpin, Southerly partly on land now or late of said Halpin and partly on land now or late of Charles Cozzens, and Westerly partly on land now or late of Albert Cottrell and partly on land now or late of Rufus B. Kinsley; The third named lot is bounded Northerly on a way leading down Newman's Wharf, Easterly on land now or late of Charles Sherman, Southerly on land late of George Bowen, deceased, and Westerly on land of William P. Sheffield, Jr.,

AND

Notice is hereby given that I will sell the said attached estate at a Public Auction to be held at the Sheriff's Office in the State House in the City of Newport, in said County of Newport, on Monday, the 20th day of December, A. D. 1886, at 12 o'clock noon for the satisfaction of said Execution, debt, interest on the same, costs of suit, my own fees and all contingent expenses, if sufficient.

BENJ. EASTON, JR., Sheriff.
11-27

Newport, Dec. 20th, A. D. 1886.
NEWPORT, Sc.
The above advertised sale is hereby adjourned to Tuesday, the 18th day of January, A. D. 1887, at the same hour and place of sale above named. BENJ. EASTON, JR., Sheriff.
12-25

Newport, January, 17th, A. D. 1887.
NEWPORT, Sc.
The above advertised sale is hereby adjourned to Monday, the 18th day of April, A. D. 188?, at the same hour and place of sale above named. BENJ. EASTON, JR., Sheriff.
1-22-3m

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

NEWPORT, Sc. Sheriff's Office, Newport, October 9th, A. D. 1886.

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, within and for the County of Newport, on the thirtieth day of September, A. D. 1886, a d returnable to the November term of said Court, A. D. 1886, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1886, in favor of James J. Phelan and George W. Duval, partners, as Phelan and Duval, of the City, County and State of New York, plaintiffs, and against John Sinnott and Mary Ann Sinnott, his wife, both of Newport in the State of Rhode Island, defendants, I have this day at five minutes past 9 o'clock A. M., levied the said Execution on all the right, title and interest, which the said defendants, John Sinnott and Mary Ann Sinnott, had on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1886, at 45 minutes past 11 o'clock A. M. (the time of the attachment on the original writ, in this suit,) in and to three following named lots or parcels of land, with all the buildings, and improvements thereupon, and the appurtenances thereof, situated in said City of Newport in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: the first named lot is bounded Northerly, on Green street 40 feet; Easterly on land now or late of Jesse Gardner 60 feet; Southerly on land now or late of ——— Congdon, and Westerly on land now or late of John Meyers 60 feet, be the said measurements more or less. The second named lot is bounded Northerly on Green street; Easterly partly on the last and above described lot and partly on land now or late of Andrew Halpin; Southerly partly on land now or late of said Halpin and partly on land now or late of Charles Cozzens, and Westerly partly on land now or late of Albert Cottrell and partly on land now or late of Rufus B. Kinsley. The third named lot is bounded Northerly on a way leading down Newman's Wharf; Easterly on land now or late of Charles Sherman; Southerly on land late of George Bowen, deceased, and Westerly on land of William P. Sheffield, Jr.

AND

Notice is hereby given that I will sell the said attached estate at a Public Auction to be held at the Sheriff's Office in the State House in the City of Newport in said County, on Monday, the 17th day of January, A. D. 1887, at 12 o'clock noon, for the satisfaction of said execution, debt, interest on the same, costs of suit, my own fees and all contingent expenses, if sufficient.

BENJ. EASTON, JR., Sheriff.
12-25

Newport, January 17th, A. D. 1887.
NEWPORT, Sc.
The above advertised sale is hereby adjourned to Monday, the 14th day of February, A. D. 1887, at the same hour and place of sale above named.
BENJ. EASTON, JR., Sheriff.
1-22-4w

Newport, February 14, A. D. 1887.
NEWPORT, Sc.
The above advertised sale is hereby adjourned to Monday, the 28th day of February, A. D. 1887, at the same hour and place of sale above-named. BENJ. EASTON, JR., Sheriff.
2-19-2w

Newport, February 28, A. D. 1887.
NEWPORT, Sc.
The above advertised sale is hereby adjourned to Monday, the 28th day of March, A. D. 1887, at the same hour and place of sale above-named. BENJ. EASTON, JR., Sheriff.
3-5-4w

CARPETS,
OILCLOTHS,
Wall Papers,
WINDOW SHADES,
CURTAIN POLES,
DRAPERY MATERIALS,
—AND—
FURNITURE COVERINGS
Also a large line of
ENGLISH WOODSTOCK CARPETS
—AND—
RUGS and MATS.
W. C. Cozzens & Co.,
138 Thames St.

VITIATED BLOOD

Scrofulous, Inherited and Contagious Humors Cured by Cuticura.

THROUGH the medium of one of your books received through Mr. Frank T. Wray, Druggist, Apollo, Pa., I became acquainted with your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and take this opportunity to testify to you that their use has permanently cured me of one of the worst cases of blood poisoning, in connection with erysipelas, that I have ever seen, and this after having been pronounced incurable by some of the best physicians in our county. I take great pleasure in forwarding to you this testimonial, unsolicited as it is by you, in order that others suffering from similar maladies may be encouraged to give your CUTICURA REMEDIES a trial.

P. S. WHITLINGER, Leechburg, Pa.
Reference: FRANK T. WRAY, Druggist, Apollo, Pa.

SCROFULOUS ULCERS.

James E. Richardson, Custom House, New Orleans, on oath says: "In 1870 Scrofulous Ulcers broke out on my body until I was a mass of corruption. Everything known to the medical faculty was tried in vain. I became a mere wreck. At times could not lift my hands to my head, could not turn in bed; was in constant pain, and looked upon life as a curse. No relief or cure in ten years. In 1880 I heard of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, used them and was perfectly cured."

Sworn to before U. S. Com. J. D. CRAWFORD.

ONE OF THE WORST CASES.

We have been selling your CUTICURA REMEDIES for years, and have the first complaint yet to receive from a purchaser. One of the worst cases of Scrofula I ever saw was cured by the use of five bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP. The soap takes the "cake" here as a medical soap.

TAYLOR & TAYLOR, Druggists, Frankfort, Kan.

SCROFULOUS, INHERITED,

And Contagious Humors, with Loss of Hair, and Eruptions of the Skin, a e positively cured by CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT internally, when all other medicines fail. Send for Pamphlet.

DRUGGISTS USE THEM.

We have obtained satisfactory results from the use of the Cuticura Remedies in our own family, and recommend them beyond any other remedies for diseases of the skin and blood. The demand for them grows as their merits become known.

MACMILLAN & CO., Druggists, Latrobe, Pa.

CUTICURA REMEDIES

are sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, the Great Skin Cure, 50 cents.; CUTICURA SOAP, an Exquisite Beautifier, 25 cts.; CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the New Blood Purifier, $1.00. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston.

PIMPLES, Blackheads, Skin Blemishes, and Baby Humors, use CUTICURA SOAP.

Choking Catarrh.

Have you awakened from a disturbed sleep with all the horrible sensations of an assassin clutching your throat and pressing the life-breath from your tightened chest? Have you noticed the languor and debility that succeed the effort to clear your throat and head of this catarrhal matter? What a depressing influence it exerts upon the mind, clouding the memory and filling the head with pains and strange noises! How difficult it is to rid the nasal passages, throat and lungs of this poisonous mucus all can testify who are afflicted with catarrh. How difficult to protect the system against its further progress towards the lungs, liver and kidneys, all physicians will admit. It is a terrible disease, and cries out for relief and cure.

The remarkable curative powers, when all other remedies utterly fail, of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE, are attested by thousands who gratefully recommend it to fellow-sufferers. No statemen is made regarding it that cannot be substantiated by the most respectable and reliable references.

Each packet contains one bottle of the RADICAL CURE, one box of CATARRHAL SOLVENT, and an IMPROVED INHALER, with treatise and directions, and is sold by all druggists for $1.

POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON.

How My Side Aches.

From the bench and the counter, from the loom and the sewing machine goes up the cry of pain and weakness. Aching Sides and Back, Kidney and Uterine Pains, Strains and Weakness, Coughs, Colds and Chest Pains, and every Pain and Ache of daily toil relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. New, elegant and infallible. At druggists, 25c.; five for $1.00; or of Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

CATARRH ELY'S CREAM BALM

Cleanses the Head. Allays Inflammation. Heals the Sores. Restores the Senses of Taste, Smell, Hearing. A quick Relief. A Positive Cure.

HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50c. at druggists; by mail registered, 60 cts. Circular free. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists Owego, N. Y.

CHASE'S RENOVATING COMPOUND FOR DISEASES OF POULTRY.

AT the solicitation of many people who have used this remedy for their poultry the discoverer has put it in the market.

JOHN H. CHASE, Proprietor,
General Agency at Taylor's Pharmacy, 164 Thames street. 8-26

WILLIAM C. LANGLEY & SON

MERCHANT TAILORS,

174 & 176 Thames, cor. Mary St.

FALL AND WINTER SUITINGS.

Overcoatings and Pantaloon GOODS

In all the new and desirable styles. Tailoring in all its branches.

—AT—

HAZARD & HORTON'S, 42 Church St.,

You can find a nice line of Rattan Rockers and Chairs, Fancy Tables, Wall Cabinets and Stands. Also a large assortment of Writing Desks, Easels, and Chairs of almost every description. We also have a nice line of Chamber Suits, and Upholstered Furniture, Chiffoniers, Sideboards, Spring Beds, Hair Mattresses, and the best Woven Wire Mattresses in the market. We carry at all times a nice line of the latest patterns of Furniture Coverings in Tapestry, Plush, Velours, etc., and upholster and repair all kind of Furniture at short notice. Hair Mattresses and best quality of Feather Pillows and fine Furniture made to order.

HOW TO MAKE MONEY

BY DEALING IN

STOCKS, GRAIN, PROVISIONS, OIL, ETC.

EXPLANATORY PAMPHLET MAILED FREE.

LAURIE & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
856 Broadway (and branches),
NEW YORK.

Carry Brothers!

Wholesale and retail dealers in

FISH, FRUIT, and EARLY PRODUCE

257 and 259 THAMES ST.,

J. J. CARRY, Newport, R. I

For the Children.

Will it Make a Difference.

BY FANNY D. BERGEN, PEABODY, MASS.

Jack did not go to school, but his mother taught him at home. One day soon after he began to learn to read he sat down in the early morning to study his lesson. In a very short time he called out:

"Mother, I know my lesson. I've studied it five times, and written all the hard words!"

"Are you sure you have learned all the words so soon, Jack? There are some hard ones and a good many new words in your lesson, dear," said Mrs. Lete.

"I'm quite sure," called out Jack from the room where he sat during his study hours.

"Very well, then; I will hear you read and spell."

Jack brought his slate and reader, and there were all the long words neatly written and correctly spelled, and when his mother took the reader and pronounced the words to him he spelled them all quite right.

"Well done, Jack! Now let me hear you read."

Jack named the page and number of the lesson correctly and began to read. And very clearly and intelligently did he read, too, until near the end, when Mrs. Lete noticed that one expression did not make sense, and felt sure that a word must have been miscalled; so she asked her little boy to re-read that sentence. Again he repeated the very same words. His mother now took the book and found, as she expected, that Jack had made a mistake. All the words were just as he had called them save one, but changing this one word quite spoiled the meaning of the sentence. When Jack's attention was called to this word, he quickly saw his mistake and re-read the sentence just as it was printed. Mrs. Lete said:

"I thought, Jack, dear, you told me you had perfectly prepared your lesson?"

"Why, mother, you surely don't think just one word makes any difference! You don't call that bad do you?"

"Not bad, Jack, but not perfect, and every mistake "makes a difference," as you call it. Let me show you what I mean. Once some men were riveting togerher the parts of a great steam-boiler. It had to be done before night, and they were hurrying with all their might, but as they were putting on the last plate it was noticed that the rivet-holes had not been made in just the right situation, and so the plate could not be fitted perfectly to its place. "Never mind," said John Catlin, the foreman, "crowd it down anyhow." So the great strip was laid on and the rivets forced through and fastened somehow, though some of them were seen to bend and almost break off as they were driven. It was a fine looking boiler when it was done, and very proud of it they were in the great flour-mill, where it was set the next week. But it was hardly a year from that time till the papers of the western city where the mill stood contained a long account of the shocking accident by which three men employed about the engine-room lost their lives, when the huge boiler burst and the badly-fastened piece went flying out through the mill-roof.

"At another time some ship-builders were making a sailing vessel. The man to whom was left the care of caulking the cracks in the bottom, to make the craft tight, was so careless as to pass by unnoticed one little opening. Through this small chink the water came in, and this constant soaking caused the wood about the place to decay and to crumble away, and so the opening gradually enlarged and let in more and more water till, once in a gale, the fishers who sailed the vessel found that so much water was coming in the boat must go down unless they could soon reach land. This could easily have been done had it not been for the storm. But that lasted so long that the poor men were drowned in the vessel which should have been their protection,—all because that one workman neglected that one crevice!"

Jack looked very serious before his mother ended, and after sitting silent a few moments he said:

"I see, mother, how bad it would be to be careless in such great work as making steam-boilers or building boats, or anything that was very important, but I don't see how missing a word or two in my lesson could do anybody any harm."

"Every child, Jack, is building something far more important than any ship or machine, however useful or great. Your eyes begin to open very wide. I wonder if you guess that the work to which I refer is the building of character? The more perfectly each human life is lived, the better and more beautiful the world will become. Each little boy and girl whose character is built or developed in the best possible way will give to the world one more good man or woman, ready to take hold of some useful work. And each boy or girl whose character is spotted with such faults as carelessness, selfishness, laziness, or, worse than all else, untruthfulness, will be another hinderance to the world's progress. A perfect boat does not come into shape instantly, as at the touch of a fairy's wand, but is the result of patient, careful work. No more can we expect a strong, earnest man or woman suddenly to grow out of a child who has been careless in the things given him to do. So I hope, dear, you see that it may "do harm," as you put it, even to be ever so little careless in preparing a lesson. On the contrary, if you are exact in preparing the easy lessons of to-day, you will be forming the habit of being careful and painstaking, and that will be necessary in order to make a success of any work you do in life."

Jack said, very softly:

"I will try to do perfectly everything I have to do, for I see it does make a difference."

Degeneration of a Hoosier Dog.

Three weeks ago an Indiana man taught his dog, a very fine-bred, well behaved setter, to chew tobacco. Now the dog comes into the house by the back door, never scrapes his feet on the mat, never goes to church, is careless at his meals, gets burs in his tail, goes with a lower grade of dogs and it is feared that he is beginning to take an interest in politics.

Not Used to Sympathy.

"Come in, my poor man," said a benevolent lady to a ragged tramp, "and I will get you something to eat."

"Thanky, mum; don't care if I do."

"I suppose," continued the lady, setting a square meal before him, "your life has been full of trials?"

"Yis, mum; and the wust of it wuz I allus got convicted."

A Harvard student recently initiated into one of the secret societies there was among other things blindfolded and walked to the river one of the coldest nights, and told to jump into a hole in the ice expressly cut for his immersion. He jumped, and was, of course, wet through to the skin, in spite of his thick clothing. Then he walked home.

PUBLIC LAWS OF RHODE ISLAND &C.

Passed at the January Session A. D. 1887.

CHAPTER 614.

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the Government of the State for the fiscal year ending on the thirty-first day of December, A. D. 1887.

(Passed March 1st, 1887.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. The following sums, or so much thereof as may be authorized by law, are hereby appropriated to the objects hereinafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending on the thirty-first day of December, 1887, to be paid out of the several appropriations herein mentioned; and the State Auditor is hereby authorized to draw his orders for such portion thereof as may be required from time to time upon the receipt by him of properly authenticated vouchers.

FOR SALARIES.

To the Governor, one thousand dollars.
To the Lieutenant Governor, five hundred dollars.
To the Secretary of State, twenty-five hundred dollars.
To the Attorney General, twenty-five hundred dollars.
To the General Treasurer, twenty-five hundred dollars.
To the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, forty five hundred dollars; and to the Associate Justices thereof, four thousand dollars each.
To the State Auditor, fifteen hundred dollars.
To the Insurance Commissioner, one thousand dollars.
To the Commissioner of Public Schools, three thousand dollars.
To the Assistant Attorney General, fifteen hundred dollars.
To the Reporter of the Decisions of the Supreme Court, eight hundred dollars.
To the Commissioner of Shell Fisheries (four hundred dollars each), twelve hundred dollars.
To the Railroad Commissioner, five hundred dollars.
To the Librarian of the Law Library, five hundred dollars.
To the Clerk of the Secretary of State, fifteen hundred dollars.
To the Clerks of the State Auditor, sixteen hundred dollars.
To the Clerk of the Commissioner of Public Schools, five hundred dollars.
To the Clerk of the General Treasurer, eight hundred dollars.
To the Sheriff of the county of Newport, six hundred dollars.
To the Sheriffs of the counties of Bristol, Kent and Washington, four hundred dollars each.
To the Crier of the Courts in Providence county, seven hundred dollars.
To the Clerk of the Supreme Court, county of Providence, twenty-five hundred dollars.
To the Assistant Clerk of the Supreme Court, county of Providence, twelve hundred dollars.
To the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, county of Providence, twenty-five hundred dollars.
To the Assistant Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, county of Providence, twelve hundred dollars.
To the Clerk of the Supreme Court, county of Newport, seven hundred and fifty dollars.
To the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, county of Newport, five hundred and fifty dollars.
To the Assistant Clerk in office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, county of Newport, one hundred and fifty dollars.
To the Assistant Clerk in office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, county of Newport, one hundred and fifty dollars.
To the Clerk of the Supreme Court, county of Bristol, three hundred dollars.
To the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, county of Bristol, three hundred dollars.
To the Clerk of the Supreme Court, county of Kent, four hundred dollars.
To the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, county of Kent, four hundred dollars.
To the Clerk of the Supreme Court, county of Washington, five hundred dollars.
To the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, county of Washington, five hundred dollars.
To the Justice of the District Court of the First Judicial district, twelve hundred dollars.
To the Clerk of the District Court of the First Judicial district, one thousand dollars.
To the Justice of the District Court of the Second Judicial district, one thousand dollars.
To the Justice of the District Court of the Third Judicial district, eleven hundred dollars.
To the Justice of the District Court of the Fourth Judicial district, twelve hundred dollars.
To the Clerk of the District Court of the Fourth Judicial district, eight hundred dollars.
To the Justice of the District Court, of the Fifth Judicial district, one thousand dollars.
To the Justice of the District Court of the Sixth Judicial district, three thousand dollars.
To the Clerk of the District Court of the Sixth Judicial district, fifteen hundred dollars and five hundred dollars additional for extra clerk hire.
To the Justice of the District Court of the Seventh Judicial district, eight hundred dollars.
To the Justice of the District Court of the Eighth Judicial district, twelve hundred dollars.
To the Justice of the District Court of the Ninth Judicial district, one thousand dollars.
To the Justice of the District Court of the Tenth Judicial district, twelve hundred dollars.
To the Clerk of the District Court of the Tenth Judicial district, eight hundred dollars
To the Justice of the District Court of the Eleventh Judicial district, one thousand dollars.
To the Clerk of the District Court of the Eleventh Judicial district, seven hundred dollars.
To the Justice of the District Court of the Twelfth Judicial district, twelve hundred dollars.
To the Clerk of the District Court of the Twelfth Judicial district, eight hundred dollars.
To the Commissioner of Dams and Reservoirs, one thousand dollars.
To the Adjutant General, six hundred dollars.
To the Quartermaster General, five hundred dollars.
To the Clerk in the Adjutant General's office, two hundred and fifty dollars, and three hundred dollars for services required under the provisions of chapter 468 of the Public Laws.
To the Messenger in the Elizabeth building, eight hundred dollars.
For the payment of salary of the Assistant Adjutant General of the Brigade of Rhode Island Militia, two hundred and fifty dollars.

FOR THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

For the payment and mileage of the members of the General Assembly, thirteen thousand and five hundred dollars.
For the pay of Clerks of the House of Representatives and Senate, twenty-five hundred dollars.
For the payment of five pages for the House of Representatives and two pages for the Senate, fourteen hundred dollars.
For the pay of the Sheriffs and Deputies for attendance upon the General Assembly, eight hundred dollars.
For stationery and stamps for the General Assembly, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State, five hundred dollars.

FOR JUDICIAL EXPENSES.

For the payment of jurors' fees, eighteen thousand dollars.
For the payment of officers fees in the Supreme Court and Court of Common Pleas, provided that only actual attendance be paid for, ten thousand dollars.
For the payment of witnesses' fees in the Supreme Court and Court of Common Pleas, fifteen thousand dollars.
For incidental expenses of the Supreme Court and Court of Common Pleas, three thousand dollars.
For the payment of officers' fees in Justice and District Courts, ten thousand dollars.
For the payment of witnesses' fees in Trial and District Courts, eight thousand dollars.
For the payment of Trial Justices, one thousand dollars.
For the payment of officers' fees in criminal cases, five thousand dollars.

FOR EDUCATION.

For public schools, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, to be paid, forty-four thousand five hundred dollars on and after July 15th, 1887, and the residue thereof December 31st, 1887.
For the support of the Rhode Island State Normal School, eleven thousand dollars.
For traveling expenses of the pupils of the Rhode Island State Normal School, fifteen hundred dollars.
For teachers' institutes, for defraying the expenses of procuring teachers and lecturers, to be holden under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Schools, five hundred dollars.
For lectures and addresses, to be expended under the direction of the Board of Education, three hundred dollars.
For evening schools, three thousand dollars, as provided by Chapter 312 of Public Laws.
The Rhode Island School of Design, fifteen hundred dollars.
For purchase of school apparatus, as provided by chapter 49 of Public Statutes, two thousand dollars.

FOR FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

Forty-five hundred dollars.

FOR STATE HOME AND SCHOOL.

Twelve thousand dollars in addition to such sums as may be received by said State Home and School from the sale of products from the farm of said Home and School.

FOR STATE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

Four thousand dollars.

INSANE AND OTHER DEPENDENT PERSONS.

For the support of the insane poor at the Butler Hospital and for the support and education of the deaf, dumb, idiotic and blind persons as authorized by existing laws, fourteen thousand dollars.

PUBLIC PRINTING AND BINDING.

For publishing the laws, printing the schedules, the annual report of the Commissioner of Public Schools, annual report of the Insurance Commissioner, of the registration of births, marriages and deaths, all printing ordered by the General Assembly, and such other printing and all binding as may be required in the office of the Secretary of State and other public offices, and advertising in the newspapers throughout the State, fifteen thousand dollars.

FOR MILITARY AFFAIRS.

For militia and military affairs, twenty-four thousand dollars.

FOR COURT HOUSES AND JAILS.

For repairs of the following public buildings, court houses and jails, and for furniture and fixtures for the same:
State House, Court House and other state offices in Providence county, eighteen hundred dollars.
State House and jail in Newport county, four hundred dollars.
Court Houses, jail and record office in Washington county, two hundred dollars.
Court House and jail in Kent county, two hundred and fifty dollars.
Court House and jail in Bristol county, two hundred dollars.

FOR JAILS AND JAILERS.

For jailers' fees and for board of persons confined in jail, except in Providence county, fifteen hundred dollars.

FOR FUEL AND GAS.

For fuel and gas for the several court houses and the public offices, to be certified by the sheriffs of the several counties, three thousand dollars.

FOR RENTS.

For the payment of rents of various public offices and for rooms of District Court, four thousand dollars.

FOR STATE LIBRARY.

For purchase and binding of books and documents, two hundred and fifty dollars.

FOR LAW LIBRARY.

One thousand dollars.

FOR RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Five hundred dollars.

FOR ORDERS OF THE GOVERNOR.

For the payment of the orders of the Governor, three thousand dollars.

FOR STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Fifteen hundred dollars.

FOR STATE REGISTRAR.

Five hundred dollars.

FOR CARE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

For two persons to take charge of the State House at Providence, and the offices therein, fifteen hundred dollars.
For a person to take charge of the State House at Newport, four hundred dollars.
For care of the Providence County Court House, four thousand dollars.
For a person to act as watchman of the public offices in the Elizabeth building, three hundred and fifty dollars.

FOR BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

One hundred thirty-five thousand dollars in addition to the moneys received by them, which shall have been paid into the Treasury, as provided in Section 18, Chapter 27, of the Public Statutes, which moneys are hereby appropriated for their use, excepting so much thereof as may be received for fines and costs.
For the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, one thousand dollars.
For the Prisoners' Aid Association, five hundred dollars.
For the State Board of Agriculture, six hundred dollars, to be paid on orders certified by the Governor.

FOR MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

For miscellaneous expenses and other expenses not provided for by this act, seven thousand dollars.
For accounts allowed by the General Assembly, seven thousand dollars.
For care of Soldiers and Sailors, Monument in Providence, fifty dollars.
For payment of Medical Examiners and Coroners, twenty-five hundred dollars.
For expenses enforcing laws of the State relating to Shell Fisheries, twelve hundred dollars.
For payment of fines in certain cases, five hundred dollars.
For the relief of disabled and needy soldiers and sailors of the late war, etc., in accordance with Chapter 544 of the Public Laws, ten thousand dollars.
For the purpose of providing temporary homes for Rhode Island soldiers and sailors, in accordance with chapter 612 of the Public Laws, five thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy.
Witness:
JOSHUA M. ADDEMAN, Secretary of State.

Send to C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass., for a book containing statements of many remarkable cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

A *grave* subject—"Burial."

Pond's Extract, for Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Burns and all Inflammation. Its wonderful curative influence is long maintained.

An open question—How to get in when you are locked out.

Ayer's Hair Vigor stimulates the hair to a vigorous growth. It contains all that can be supplied to make the hair beautiful and abundant, removes dandruff, and renders the hair flexible and glossy.

Coming generation—Flies and mosquitoes, moths and buffalo bugs.

Female Help wanted Thousands of shop girls and sales women who suffer from Weak Back and side ache to apply a *Hop Plaster* and note the immediate relief. Strengthens and braces up the weak parts. Sold everywhere 25cts.

"Modern Instance"—Whole hours especially if his wife is waiting for him.

Important to All

who are willing to work for the reward of success. Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, will mail you, free, full particulars about work that either sex, young or old, can do, at a profit of from $5 to $25 per day, and upwards, and live at home, wherever they are located. All can do the work. Capital not required; Hallett & Co. will start you. Grand success absolutely sure. Write at once and see.

When is a man in perfect sympathy with nature? At the hour when churchyards yawn, and men too, if they are up.

The Best Thing in the World

for rough, chapped or chafed skin is Pearle's White Glycerine. It also eradicates all spots, freckles, pimples, black heads, worms, moth patches, and all discolorations within or upon the skin; it is certainly wonderful, perfectly harmless, and pleasant to use.

What is really best for us lies always within our reach, though often overlooked.

DR. ROBT. NEWTON says: "I found Digestylin' an excellent aid in Atonic Dyspepsia. There is no reason why Doctors should not prescribe it in preference to any other digestive remedy."

Sold by all Druggists, $1.00 per bottle, or W. F. Kidder & Co., Manufacturing Chemists, 83 John St., N. Y.

Good character is property. It is the noblest of all possessions.

Any lady desiring a cabinet photo of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham can obtain one free by writing to Lynn, Mass., also her "Guide to Health."

Flattery is a piece of false coin which only vanity enables to pass current.

Lydia E. Pinkham's "Guide to Health" is the popular book of the season. Over a million copies have been issued. Mailed free upon application.

Better bend the neck than bruise the forehead.

Cough preparations are used in every household, and hence the necessity for a pure and safe remedy. Red Star Cough Cure, the new medical discovery, contains neither morphia nor opium, and chemists, physicians and Health Boards endorse it. 25 cents.

A man protesting against error is in the highway toward uniting himself with all men who believe in truth.

Shakespeare makes one of his characters say "Tis not in mortals to command success, but we'll do more, we will deserve it." St. Jacobs Oil has commanded success, and the voice of the people is that it deserves it, and that it is the greatest pain cure on earth.

Money is a handy commodity, and it takes energy rise and self-denial to get much of it.

In General Debility, Emaciation,

Consumption and Wasting in Children, Scott's Emulsion is a most valuable food and medicine. It creates an appetite, strengthens the nervous system and builds up the body. "Have been highly pleased with it in Consumption, Scrofula, and Wasting Diseases, Bronchitis and Throat Troubles."—A. JONES, M. D., Cornersville, Tenn.

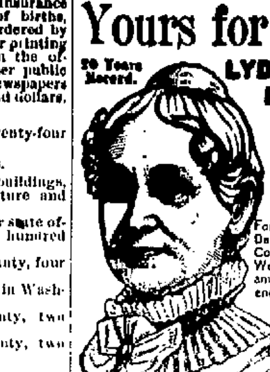
STOP THAT COUGH.

By using BENTON'S PINE TREE TAR TROCHES. Sure cure for Coughs, Colds and Sore Throats. No cure, no pay. Sold by all druggists, 25c. a box.

Yours for Health

20 Years Record.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND,



Is a Positive Cure For ALL of those Painful Delicate Complaints and Complicated troubles and Weaknesses so common among our Wives, Mothers, and Daughters.

PLEASANT TO THE TASTE, EFFICACIOUS, IMMEDIATE AND LASTING IN ITS EFFECT. IN LIQUID, PILL OR LOZENGE FORM, (6 FOR $5.) EITHER OF THE LATTER SENT BY MAIL SECURE FROM OBSERVATION, ON RECEIPT OF PRICE. MRS. PINKHAM'S "GUIDE TO HEALTH" AND CONFIDENTIAL CIRCULAR MAILED TO ANY LADY SENDING ADDRESS AND STAMP TO LYNN, MASS. *Mention this Paper.*

Lydia E. Pinkham

ITS MERITS KEEP UP THE SALE.

IT IS A BLESSING TO OVERWORKED WOMEN. IT REMOVES FAINTNESS, FLATULENCY, ALL CRAVING FOR STIMULANTS, AND RELIEVES WEAKNESS OF THE STOMACH. CURES LEUCORRHŒA, MENSTRUAL PERIODS PASSED *without* PAIN.

Physicians Use It and Prescribe It.

IT REVIVES THE DROOPING SPIRITS, INVIGORATES AND HARMONIZES THE ORGANIC FUNCTIONS, GIVES ELASTICITY AND FIRMNESS TO THE STEP, RESTORES THE NATURAL LUSTRE TO THE EYE, AND PLANTS ON THE PALE CHEEK OF WOMAN THE FRESH ROSES OF LIFE'S SPRING AND EARLY SUMMER TIME.

WEARY WOMEN PRAISE IT.

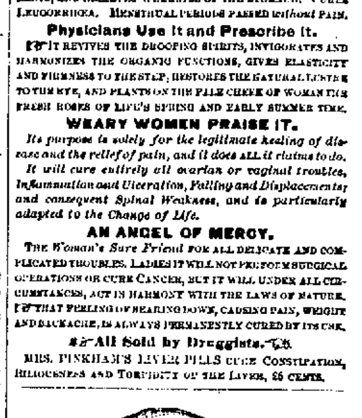
Its purpose is solely for the legitimate healing of disease and the relief of pain, and it does ALL it claims to do. It will cure entirely all ovarian or vaginal troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements and consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

AN ANGEL OF MERCY.

THE *Woman's Sure Friend* FOR ALL DELICATE AND COMPLICATED TROUBLES. LADIES IT WILL NOT PERFORM SURGICAL OPERATIONS OR CURE CANCER, BUT IT WILL UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES, ACT IN HARMONY WITH THE LAWS OF NATURE. THAT FEELING OF BEARING DOWN, CAUSING PAIN, WEIGHT AND BACKACHE, IS ALWAYS PERMANENTLY CURED BY ITS USE.

All Sold by Druggists.

MRS. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS CURE CONSTIPATION, BILIOUSNESS AND TORPIDITY OF THE LIVER, 25 CENTS.



The above Picture represents CAPTAIN S. GREENWOOD,

Master of the Steamship Kanawha.

About a year ago he observed a strange change in his feelings. He felt tired instead of vigorous; nervous instead of strong. His appetite became poor and his sleep broken — He tried to overcome these feelings, but they would not go. He then noticed pains and irritation in the water channels, and that the fluids passed were often thick and with a scum on top or a brick dust sediment at the bottom. All these were the sure symptoms of that fearful disease, Catarrh of the Bladder, which has always been considered incurable, and they continued until the captain was in a terrible condition. But he is the picture of health and vigor to-day, and he owes it entirely to that wonderful medicine, Hunt's Remedy. Capt. Greenwood says: "I am so certain of the great value of Hunt's Remedy, that I always carry a supply on shipboard for the use of my men, and I prescribe it when they are ailing. After curing me as it did, and restoring my wife (whom the best physicians of New York said was dying of tumor), to perfect health, I swear by it."

This Great Remedy *absolutely cures* all Kidney, Liver and Urinary Diseases.

For Sale by all Dealers.

C. N. CRITTENTON, Gen'l Agent.
115 Fulton St., N. Y.

Send for pamphlet to the Hunt's Remedy Co. Providence, R. I.

You Can't BEAT THEM! For General Family use they are Vastly Superior to ALL other kinds.

THE FAMOUS HOP PLASTERS

Clean, fragrant, curative and highly medicinal, prepared from Fresh Hops, Balsams, Extracts and Gums, *spread on white muslin.*

They restore and vitalize weak parts, subdue inflammation and instantly banish pain whether in the Back, Side, Hip, Leg, Kidneys, Joints, Shoulder, Chest, Breast, Stomach or Muscles, Powerfully soothing, pain allaying and strengthening. *The best plaster on earth* is the verdict of thousands. Mailed for price by proprietors,

Hop Plaster Company, Boston, Mass.

Swindlers abroad! This plaster is spread on white muslin, ready for instant use. HOP PLASTER CO., signature on every plaster.

ASTHMA CURED! A SINGLE TRIAL convinces the most skeptical

GERMAN ASTHMA CURE instantly relieves the most violent attack; insures comfortable sleep; effects cures where all other remedies fail. No waiting for results. Its action is immediate, direct and certain, and a cure is effected in all CURABLE CASES.

"It permanently cured me. Refer to me at any time." Hon. E. Lott, St. Paul, Minn.

"I am entirely restored to health by German Asthma Cure." Thos. Fillen, ... Ohio.

"German Asthma Cure is all you claim for it. It never fails." Prof. E. Von Fingerlin, Greenville, S. C.

"My physician recommended German Asthma Cure. It cured me." Rev. E. L. Tetrick, Lancaster, Ohio.

Thousands of similar letters on file. Ask any druggist about it.

German Asthma Cure is sold by all druggists at 50c. and $1, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Trial package free to any address for stamp. R. SCHIFFMAN, M. D., St. Paul, Minn.

Restores original luster and finish to the Shoe. Only Dressing that will produce a Polish without shrinking, cracking, or hardening the leather. Each Bottle contains double the quantity of other dressings. Gold Medal received at New Orleans for superiority over all others. Your Shoe Dealer has it. Manuf. by GEO. H. WOOD & CO., BOSTON.

CATARRH SAMPLE TREATMENT FREE

So great is our faith we can cure you, dear sufferer, we will mail enough to convince, free. B. S. Lauderbach & Co., Newark, N. J.

COCKLE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

For Liver, Bile, Indigestion, etc. Free from Mercury; contains only Pure Vegetable Ingredients. Agent: C. N. CRITTENTON, New York.

WORK FOR ALL. $30 a week and expenses paid. Outfit worth $5 and particulars free. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Me.

The Mercury.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Proprietor

SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1887.

Mr. Benj. B. Hammond, a well-known lawyer of Providence, died suddenly on Thursday of heart disease.

The Providence Journal in one issue condemns the proposed amendments to the liquor law as too severe, and declares them to be unconstitutional, in the next it says the Republican party has "weakened the amendment to the verge of impotency."

Hon. Charles H. George has been appointed Postmaster of Providence in place of Henry W. Gardner, removed. This coming the next day after the Republican convention, it may be that he is removed for "offensive partisanship," because he sat upon the platform in the convention.

The prohibitory plank in the Republican platform which the Journal criticises so severely is almost identical with the plank in a late Iowa Republican platform, and it is generally believed that the Republicans of Iowa are the persons who made prohibition possible in that State.

The Republican party must go to work and see to it that they do not allow Colonel Honey's party to take possession of the State this year. Colonel Honey has already given notice that if he and his party can get hold of the State this year they will make laws so they can hold it forever after.

The Providence Journal, after the last friend it supposed it had, politically, has gone back on it, or rather after the Journal has gone back on all of its friends, has now taken itself into the Democratic camp and announces that it prefers the Democratic ticket, backed by "boss" Hugh J. Carroll, and "boss" Gorman, to Gov. Wetmore who was nominated by the unanimous vote of the fairest and most representative convention ever held in this State.

The Providence Star, "only Republican daily in the State," having passed away, it is well to ask who will care for mother now.—[Newport News.

The "mother" is abundantly able to care for herself as the sixth of April will prove. Our genial neighbors must not think because they have tumbled off the Republican coach that the coach is upset. There might be such a thing as the load being lightened by their departure.

The Republicans of Newport should see to it that only good men be put in nomination for the General Assembly this spring. Questions of grave importance to our city will come before our legislature at an early day and she should be represented there by men able to act on those questions intelligently and honestly. For ourselves we have no choice as to who shall represent our city, personally. We do, however, greatly desire that great care be taken to select the best men, without regard to the personal desire or personal claims of anyone.

The Providence Journal, with its innate desire to criticise something or everything pertaining to the Republican party, condemns the plank in the party platform in regard to prohibition. We would respectfully submit can any party go further than the platform of the Republican party goes when it says: *"We demand the enactment of laws adequate to carry this amendment into effect and that such laws shall be rigidly enforced."* Is there anything the matter with that? Does not the above sentence express in a few words all that the most ardent temperance man can ask for?

The Supporters of Gov. Wetmore.

The petition presented to Gov. Wetmore on Tuesday asking him to reconsider his determination not to again be a candidate for Governor of Rhode Island, and asking him to again serve the State in that capacity, was signed by such men as President Robinson of Brown University, Prof. William Gammell, Prof. Alonzo Williams and all the rest of the faculty of that ancient institution of learning, by Edward P. Taft, Royal C. Taft, B. B. Knight, Robert Knight, T. P. I. Goddard, Moses B. I. Goddard, Augustus Hoppin, ex-Gov. Littlefield, Henry B. Metcalf, William W. Blodgett, ex-Mayor Hayward, Rev. Augustus Woodbury, Robert E. Northam, Henry J. Smith, ex-Mayor Knight, Mayor Sayles of Pawtucket, and over three hundred others, all conservative, high minded citizens. Such an array of names is seldom to be found upon any petition, and they show emphatically that Gov. Wetmore has a strong hold upon the best people of this State, and that his wise and conservative management of the affairs of the State during the past two years of his administration is appreciated.

The Republican Convention.

The largest, best and most enthusiastic Republican Convention ever held in this State took place in Providence on Wednesday last. Every town and city in the State was fully represented, and the best men in the party were there. The proceedings throughout were harmonious, every vote taken and every candidate nominated was done unanimously, and the enthusiasm was unbounded. The Hon. Henry B. Metcalf made a capital presiding officer, and his opening address was a ringing denunciation of many of the fallacious notions of the Democratic party. The name of Gov. Wetmore for re-nomination was received with tremendous applause, and the nominating speech of Mr. Rathbone Gardner was one of the best ever made in Rhode Island.

The old ticket was unanimously renominated, and the work of the convention was so thoroughly and satisfactorily performed that there ought to be no question about the success of the ticket in April.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Governor Wetmore and the Rest of the State Ticket Unanimously Renominated.

The Convention which was held in Low's Opera House Providence, Wednesday, was called to order at 11 o'clock by chairman Isaac F. Williams of the Republican State Central Committee and Hon. Henry B. Metcalf of Pawtucket chosen temporary chairman. The roll call showed every town in the State to be fully represented. The delegation from Newport county was as follows:—

Newport—John P. Sanborn, Fred M. Hammett, John Nicholas Brown, John C. Seabury, Rev. Henry N. Jeter, Andrew K. McMahon.
Middletown—Melville Bull, Joel Peckham.
Portsmouth—William L. Sisson, John F. Chase.
Jamestown—F. Carr Watson, John M. Douglas.
New Shoreham—Alvin H. Sprague, Cassius C. Ball.
Tiverton—Jonathan Hart, John R. Hicks.
Little Compton—Oliver P. Peckham, Nathaniel Church.

The temporary chairman was made the permanent chairman of the Convention and Eugene F. Warner and Geo. Lewis Gower were elected clerks. The chairman then addressed the Convention in an eloquent oration, setting forth the work of the Republican party in the past and its aims for the future. The address was frequently interrupted by loud and prolonged applause, which showed that his large audience was fully in sympathy with the eloquent speaker. At the close of the address the chairman called for nominations and Mr. Rathbone Gardner of Providence in the following eloquent language nominated our esteemed townsman, Gov. Wetmore for the standard bearer of the party for the third term.

Mr. Chairman, I nominate as the candidate of the Republican party for the office of Governor, George Peabody Wetmore, of Newport. [Applause.] I esteem it an honor, Mr. Chairman, to be permitted to make this nomination, for I know that Governor Wetmore, during his two years of service, has proved himself a capable, faithful and manly Executive, and a true gentleman. He has won the esteem of all with whom he has come in contact, and the hearty respect of the people of Rhode Island. His nomination will be acceptable to the vast majority of the Republican voters of the State. It is true, Mr. Chairman, that Governor Wetmore not long since authorized the announcement that he was not a candidate for reelection. He had been made the subject of an unworthy attack on the part of certain persons who, assuming to speak with authority, stated that his candidacy was not acceptable to the best element of the party. Believing, as events have proved erroneously, that these persons represented at least a portion of the Republican party, Governor Wetmore felt and said that if the Republicans of Rhode Island who had had the opportunity to judge his acts as Governor and his character as a man were dissatisfied with him, he had no desire to force his candidacy upon them. Believing that he was not the free choice of the Republicans of the State, he announced his intention of withdrawing from the contest; at the same time pledging his hearty support to the nominee of their Convention, whoever he might be. [Applause.]

But, Mr. Chairman, Governor Wetmore has been undeceived. Other persons, if any such there were, who regarded the hostile comments of a little group of sneering critics as expressive of the sentiments of the Republicans of Rhode Island have also been undeceived. [Applause.] This magnificent petition earnestly signed by hundreds of the best citizens of the State, which has been sent to Governor Wetmore and which demands that he permit the use of his name at this Convention has demonstrated that he possesses in the highest degree the confidence and respect of the people of Rhode Island. [Applause.] It has also demonstrated that the authors of those attacks represent no one but themselves, but the Republicans of Rhode Island do not sympathize with them and decline to submit to their dictation. [Applause.] We are here, Mr. Chairman, to give expression to the will of the Republican voters of the State. We are not here in the interests of any man or men. We are not here to further our individual aims or to express our individual preferences. We are not to be influenced by the taunts of the opposition, nor by the criticism of any newspaper, which lacking the courage or ability to define the course which in its opinion the party should persue, assumes on every occasion the right to dictate what the party shall not do. [Prolonged cheers.] We represent the Republican party, and in no way can we more acceptably represent them, than introducing George Peabody Wetmore the unanimous nomination of this Convention as its candidate for Governor, and I pledge myself that he will accept a nomination so tendered. [Applause.]

Major Wm. A. Pirce of Johnson very ably and eloquently seconded the nomination and Governor Wetmore was unamiously renominated by acclamation. The rest of the ticket was then also unamiously renominated as follows: Lucius B. Darling, of Pawtucket, for Lieut. Governor, Joshua M. Addeman, of Providence, for Secretary of State, Edwin Metcalf, of Providence for Attorney General and Samuel Clarke, of Lincoln, for General Treasurer.

The following gentlemen were nominated as a committee on platform, Rathbone Gardner, Henry A. Stearns, James O. Inman from Providence county, John P. Sanborn from Newport county, Geo. O Eddy from Bristol county, O. P. Sarle from Kent county and James M. Pendleton, Washington county. The Committee reported the following:

PLATFORM.

The Republicans of Rhode Island, by their Representatives in Convention assembled, declare as follows:

We give our continued adherence to the American system of protection to home labor and home industries, while we realize that there are inequalities in our present tariff which should be corrected, and that duties on imports should as occasion demands be readjusted to meet the needs of business, and the requirements of revenue for the Government. We denounce all horizontal reduction, or attempts to embody it in our national legislation, the principles of free trade.

We fully approve and earnestly support the principle of the reform of the civil service. We believe that fitness and not political influence should determine appointment to office, and we condemn the violation of this principle by the present national administration as displayed in the appointment of active partisans to the most important federal offices in this State, and to the striking neglect of duty, in refusing for partisan reasons to fill the vacancy in the office of the United States Marshal for this district.

We believe that our currency should consist of coins of such intrinsic value as that they may be used without discount in the commercial transactions of the world, and of paper redeemable in such coins.

The interest of the business community throughout the country demands the early enactment of a National bankrupt law.

While deprecating hasty and ill-advised class legislation, we earnestly advocate the enactment of such laws as will tend to establish the true relations of capital and labor and we approve the action of the House of Representatives of this State in the passage of a bill providing for the appointment of a Commissioner of Industrial Statistics.

We recognize the fact that the adoption of the fifth amendment to our Constitution was not a partisan measure, and that such amendment has become a part of our fundamental law [illegible]. We demand the enactment of laws adequate to carry this amendment into effect, and that such laws shall be rigidly enforced, recognizing at the same time the right of the people to agitate for the repeal of this or any other Constitutional provision which they may deem to be unwise or ineffective.

We believe that the General Assembly should submit to the people a proposition for a constitutional amendment providing for the abolition of the registry tax as a prerequisite for voting, and that the adoption of such amendment would conduce to the welfare of the State. We also favor the enactment of stringent laws to prevent and punish fraudulent voting and bribery at election.

We call the attention of the people of Rhode Island to the fact that during the more than quarter of a century for which the Republican party has administered the affairs of this State the population and wealth of the State have increased to a degree unsurpassed in any State in the Union, taxation, and the public debt of the State, notwithstanding the extraordinary burden imposed by the war, have been kept at a point where their burden is not felt, a system of State charities and corrections has been built up equal to the best in the civilized world, justice has been promptly and impartially administered, public order has been maintained, the education of the people has been liberally fostered, the public finances have been honestly and economically administered. With this record the Republican party can confidently appeal to the people of the State for their continued support.

This was unanimously adopted, and on motion of Mr. Battey, of Woonsocket, the following was added as a portion of the platform:—

We indorse the action of the State Senate in passing a resolution submitting to the electors a proposed amendment to the State Constitution abolishing the real estate qualification as a prerequisite for voting.

A committee, of which Senator Bull, of Middletown, was a member was appointed to report names for a State Central Committee. This committee reported substantially the same names as last year, of which the Newport county members are Col. A. C. Landers, of Newport, Col. Melville Bull, Middletown, and Jonathan N. Hart, of Tiverton. It was voted that hereafter the State Central Committee shall consist of three members from the city of Providence and one from each of the other towns and cities of the State, to be chosen by the various towns. This vote will go into effect next year. Col. Henry J. Spooner and Prof. Alonzo Williams, of Brown University, made eloquent addresses to the Convention, which were received with great enthusiasm. The Convention was one of the most enthusiastic ever held in this State, and all concerned in it expressed a determination see the ticket thus nominated successfully elected on the sixth day of April.

Terrible Railroad Accident.

The second great railroad disaster of the year in New England took place last Monday morning on the Boston and Providence railroad about five miles from Boston on what is known as the Dedham Branch. The train left Dedham at 7.00 A. M. with nine cars all filled with people doing business in Boston and residing in the vicinity of Dedham. When the train passed Roslindale Station it ran on a high bridge running diagonally across the street. From some reason unknown this bridge gave way and the six rear cars were thrown into the street below, many of them falling upon each other. The cars were completely smashed to pieces and thirty-four persons were instantly killed and nearly one hundred wounded. The smoking car which was the rear car of the train turned a complete summersault in the descent and fell upon another car smashing each into thousands of pieces. The smoker was packed full of people and it is thought that no one escaped uninjured. The remains of those killed were fearfully mangled and some of the bodies were literally torn in pieces. The scenes at the wreck are described as heart rending. The following from Mr. Martin Lynch who was at work near by and was an eye witness of the disaster gives a graphic account of the terrible scene:

"We had just begun our work. I saw the train coming and stopped to look at it. I saw it go on the bridge. I noticed that the train was acting queer. The engine and three cars were across, but the whole train was shaking and swaying most violently. Then, just as the fourth car was half on the bridge and half on the embankment on the other side, the bridge went down. The fifth car plunged down with it, and in its fall dragged back and down into the pit below the fourth car which, as I have said, was already half way on the bank. The car behind the fifth car came plunging, crashing down upon it, and the last car of all, the smoker, rolled over twice as it went down the embankment. 'My God, the bridge is down' I yelled, run boys, and take your axes.' I started as fast as I could go and they with me. It was an awful sight. Such struggling and sighing and moaning I never heard in all my life. Some of the passengers who first succeeded in getting clear from the wreck seemed dazed, bewildered, scarcely able to realize what had happened or where they were. Others could and did help us, but on the south side of the wreck there was no help for nearly ten minutes. The smoker was the car that we came to first. Our boys swung their axes with a will and knocked in the end of the car, cut away between the windows and then went in ourselves and began the work of rescue. We saw the uniform of officer Walter B. Lacey. We took him out. He was unconscious when we reached him and probably dead, although his lips quivered for a minute or two after we had laid him out beside the wall. We took out Mr. Snow, who was dying, and we took out at least a dozen who were wounded. The unhurt passengers, if there were any—I don't remember seeing a man in this car but who was more or less bruised or scarred—helped us, and we emptied the car, taking out the cushions and laying the wounded upon them. By this time teams had begun to come, and we placed the wounded in them by twos and threes, and they were carried off to the engine house at Roslindale. All was now confusion. The people were flocking to the place. Everybody was screaming, shouting or moaning with pain. I cannot remember incidents with much distinctness after this, for I, too, was getting excited. I only know that we kept at work until 10 o'clock, and stayed until all were taken away."

The construction of the bridge is thus condemned by the *Engineering News* who had the structure examined by two competent bridge engineers immediately after the accident:

The parts which first broke were the two hangers, which carried the last or most easterly pair of floor beams of the northerly or westerly truss—the truss which carried all the load. So far as can be judged from outside appearances they are made [illegible] far from good iron to begin with, but in addition to that they are of very bad design and most imperfectly welded. In addition to that, again, they are both of them very badly flawed by old and deeply rusted breaks at the most stressed section, there being two distinct breaks of this kind in each specimen. The first hanger has both breaks across the weld, the first break being complete and the second break, an inch and [illegible] above it, all but complete, the metal merely hanging together by the outside skin. This hanger can never have done any work since its original and now ancient fracture or it would have broken apart long since. The second hanger was checked across half of its inside face, dissevered by the supposed weld, for about half its depth, of effective section, and this was clearly where the fracture first began. It caused a secondary fracture at a second old break in the hook of the welded end, which cut off a somewhat larger proportion of the effective strength of the iron. All this is clearly shown in the engravings of the fracture and the broken parts which appear in [illegible] and the general judgment of engineers will bear us out in saying that a more shamefully bad specimen of bridge design, metal and workmanship can hardly exist. We regret to have to express so sweeping a condemnation of the structure, but the facts more than justify it and it is but right that it should be pointed out and made clear, without fear or favor. It is appalling to think of the scores of thousands of lives which have literally hung by a thread in passing over this bridge during the past seven years.

The State senate on Tuesday passed by a vote of 27 to 4 the proposition to submit to the people the question of doing away with the property qualification for foreign born voters. If this amendment shall pass the foreign born voters will be placed on precisely the same footing as the native voter. The house of Representatives will without doubt concur in the passage of this act and in due process of time the amendment will recall the people for their adoption. When this is passed equal rights can no longer be the war cry of any party.

THE KARENS.

An Interesting Discourse before the First Baptist Church.

Mr. H. S. Claippo, a young Karen from Youngoo, Upper Burmah, addressed a large and interested audience at the First Baptist Church Sunday evening, upon the habits of his people and his own experience since leaving them. He has been in this country seven years, the first two of which was occupied in learning to speak the English language. He then entered a school at Somerville, Mass., where he remained four years and is now entering upon his second year at the Newton Theological seminary. He is about 24 years of age, of good address, and, though he spoke the language somewhat brokenly, proved a most interesting talker. He said:

I am a Karen and live in a heathen country. While in my country, I became converted to our Saviour, and, wishing to do my people good and help them to be converted too, I felt a desire to come to America and see if what the missionaries told us was true, for it sometimes came into my head, or my mind, perhaps this good news is not true. After praying to God for guidance I sought my father, who was away at the time assisting some missionaries, and, getting his permission, I made up my mind to come to America, and I came here a stranger, like you would be if you went to my country, and I could not talk to anybody, and did not know what anybody said who talked to me. I found America such a cold country; it seemed as if I never could get warm. Even when I sat near a red hot stove I was cold, but now I have got acclimated, I do not miss the heat of my own country so much. I have been here now about seven years, and I stay only one year more when I go home to teach my people. The Karens live near and among the Burmese, and are under their power. The Burmese worship idols. In the cities they have large buildings, three sides of which are covered in and one open to the street. Here the Priest lives. As you approach these buildings you see arising from them a large dome or tower, something like the dome of the State House in Boston. These are called Pagodas, and from the inside looking up you merely see a high tower something like some of your church steeples, but from the outside it looks as if it were 8 or 10 stories high, because every little while there are projections like the edge of an umbrella. On those edges are hung bells, with tongues like large leaves from a tree, and as the air moves the leaves they strike the bells, making nice musical noises, very charming when you are near the Pagoda, but not heard very far away. Here, also, the priests have their schools, and while the priests are sitting outside the door enjoying the air, the scholars are squatting on their crossed legs on the floor studying their lesson in a loud voice, and the one who studies loudest is considered the best scholar. When they recite their lessons they all recite together, led by the one who has the loudest voice. Their marks for bad conduct are kept by the scholars, and as the priest whips them he strikes once for every mark until the scholars say the debt is paid, each blow being harder than the one before. The Burmese travel, at times, many days' journey to worship at the Pagodas, sometimes 15 or 20 days' journey, and take their victuals with them, sleeping as best they can. But the Karens are different; they do not worship idols. You often hear that many more Karens are converted than the Burmese. I will tell you why. We have a tradition among us that God was once on the earth and before going away he sent for all the people to come and see him; that the white people got there first and he gave them white books containing all his laws and his wishes and explaining how to worship him; that the Burmese got there second and he gave them red books; and that the Karens got there last and they got black books. The Karen Priest kept the book and read it to the people when they came to worship and one day when some people came to see him and talk to him he laid down the book and when he was not looking a dog got the book and ate it up. The priest then told the people they must worship the dog because he must be holy to have God's holy book inside him. But as it was Holy the dog could not keep it, and he soon threw it up. A pig soon came along and swallowed the book and the priest said the poeple must worship the pig, but the pig could not keep it down either and when he threw it up, a rooster came along and swallowed it. Then the priest told the people they must worship the rooster and they built a large house for the rooster and the people worshiped him. But by-and-by the rooster died and the priest stuffed the skin and set it up in the templ, to worship or remembrance. The people then made roosters, carved out of wood and painted in what you call water colors and placed them in their houses. The book, however, had been destroyed and the priest told his people he had forgotten the laws in the book, but that God would sometime send us a new book—a white book—with all his laws. So, when the missionaries came with white books and told us God sent them to us we believed them, and accepted it, and became followers of Christ. Because it is so like the traditions handed down to us, is why so many have become christians. The Karens live in the upper or hill country, where they build their dwellings on the sides of the hills, in rocky places or on the edge of precipices so as to be safe from their enemies. These houses rest upon Bamboo poles, 8 or 10 feet from the ground, for protection from tigers, bears, snakes, and other reptiles. The dwellings are very long and wide enough to have rooms each side for the separate families with a walk down the centre and generally only one path leads to the house, and that difficult and easily guarded. They are generally located near a large grove, or what we call orchard, where we can obtain bananas, oranges, cocoanuts, [illegible], and other tropical fruits which grow in plenty, and on which we mostly live. The inhabitants are generally at home in the evening by six o'clock when the ladder by which they ascend is pulled up after them and kept up until morning for safety. There are no windows in the houses nor any way to admit the light except the entrance, and on entering you have to stand a few minutes until your eyes become accustomed to the darkness. In the centre of the building is built what you call a bonfire, which is all the light in the building. What fire is needed for cooking is out of doors in the day time.

At the close of the discourse "Greenland's Icy Mountains" was sung by the audience, Mr. Claippo playing the accompaniment upon the cornet, of which instrument he showed himself a thorough master, and the congregation was dismissed with the benediction.

If ever there was a specific for any one complaint, then Carter's Little Liver Pills are a specific for sick headache, and every woman should know this. Only one pill a dose.

Republican Caucus.

The Republicans of Newport met in caucus on the 11th instant, with Mr. W. P. Sheffield, Jr., as chairman and Mr. J. J. Peckham secretary, and elected as delegates to the state convention Messrs. J. P. Sanborn, H. H. Fay, John Nicholas Brown, T. M. Seabury, Henry N. Jeter and A. K. McMahon. The city committee for the ensuing municipal year was elected as follows:

First ward—Arthur B. Gladding, James H. Goddard.
Second ward—Joseph G. Stevens, A. C. Landers.
Third ward—John J. Peckham, Frank G. Harris.
Fourth ward—David T. Plunger, William O. Greene.
Fifth ward—Charles H. Burdick, Robert McIntosh.

A New Political Club.

A young men's independent political club has been organized in the Fifth Ward with a membership of 125 and the following officers:

President—Jere Sullivan.
Vice President—John Hammond.
Recording Secretary—Louis Shantler.
Financial Secretary—Edward E. Taylor, Jr.
Sergeant at arms—M. Sullivan.

A committee consisting of Messrs. D. E. Doherty, D. Murphy and Dennis Sullivan, has been appointed to draft a constitution and to report at the next meeting.

The Woonsocket Reporter says, thousands of Democrats in Rhode Island will refuse to support their party candidates until they declare against the revolutionary movement, well underway, to overthrow the constitution of the state, the supreme court and all our fundamental law by an attempt to amend the constitution in any other method than that legally prescribed and availed of up to the present time.

The Sun is confident that the free trade Democrats would cordially support Mr. Randall if he should be nominated by the party for President.

What has our free trade Democratic contemporary, the Daily News, to say to the above? They do not seem to like Mr. Randall, if we can judge from their remarks.

The Woonsocket Reporter and the Pawtucket Chronicle, which have been somewhat lukewarm of late, came out boldly and effectively in favor of the Republican ticket nominated last Wednesday.

In the House of Representatives Thursday the bill allowing the town of New Shoreham to open a channel into the great salt pond passed in concurrence.

Mayor Hewitt of New York, who recently condemned the Knights of Labor, has just appointed a member of that order President of the Board of Health in place of General Shaler.

Ex-Governor Hoadley of Ohio has moved to New York.

Constipation is positively cured by Carter's Little Liver Pills. Not by purging and weakening the bowels, but by regulating and strengthening them. This is done by improving the digestion and stimulating the liver to the proper secretion of bile, when the bowels will perform their customary functions in an easy and natural manner. Purgative pills must be avoided. Ask for Carter's Little Liver Pills. Price 25 cents.

The first sure symptom of a mind in health is rest at heart, and pleasure felt at home.

Kiss me darling, for your breath is
Just as sweet as new-mown hay;
Kiss me darling, for your teeth are
Free from tartar or decay;
Kiss me, darling, for you won't
Forget me or your SOZODONT.

The Atmosphere of Love

Is a pure, sweet breath. This desideratum is one of the results of using SOZODONT, which not only invigorates and preserves the teeth, but renders the mouth as fragrant as a rose.

SPALDING'S GLUE will mend anything except a broken heart.

The old-fashioned New England town has gone forever: there is no denying that.

There is no article in the line of medicines that gives so large a return for the money as a good porous strengthening plaster, such as Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters.

Governor Lee, of Virginia, is credited with being the best checker player in the South.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

MARCH 1887. STANDARD TIME.

	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High water Morn	High water Eve
19 Sat	6 5	6 11	3 27	3 47	4 52
20 Sun	6 5	6 12	4 6	4 43	5 45
21 Mon	6 1	6 13	4 41	5 35	6 22
22 Tues	6 0	6 14	5 13	6 25	7 08
23 Wed	5 58	6 15	5 42	7 06	7 41
24 Thurs	5 56	6 16	sets	7 42	8 13
25 Fri	5 55	6 17	7 19	8 15	8 45

First Quarter, 2d day, 5h. 5m., evening.
Full Moon, 9th day, 5h. 3m., evening.
Last Quarter, 16th day, 3h. 42m., morning.
New Moon, 24th day, 11h. 12m., morning.

MARY E. BALDWIN, M. D.,
113 Touro Street, corner High.
Office hours 11 to 2.
Telephone connection.

Marriages.

In this city, 2d inst., by Rev. J. M. Cargill, Edward Augustus Johnson to Ella Robinson Claiborne.

In this city, 10th inst., by Rev. J. M. Cargill, George Henry Stevens to Ivers Johnson.

In this city, 10th inst., by Rev. E. E. Peet, Frank Anthony to Emeline Ewland DeBlois, both of Middletown.

In North Easton, Mass., Feb. 3, by Rev. M. [illegible], [illegible] S. Ware to Annie E. Smith, both of Middletown.

Deaths.

In this city, 11th inst., Aloys Alfonso, infant child of James E. and Josephine Gift, aged 1 year 1 month.

In this city, 11th inst., Mary Quigley, aged [illegible] years.

In this city, 16th inst., John, son of George and Mary Palmer, aged two years and 11 days.

In Fall River, 9th inst., Emma Jane [illegible], formerly of this city.

In New York, 16th inst., Louise E., wife of Herman Fremmel, aged 47 years.

In Providence, 13th inst., Margaret P. Cory, 80; 12th, Annie Florence, wife of Thomas W. Sherman and daughter of the late Martin R. and Annie E. Kenyon, 29; 13th, William Gardner, 66; 14th, Joseph S. Latham, 67; 14th, Catherine Duffy, 76; 14th, Ann Eliza Hammond, 72; 16th, Samuel Cory, 89; 17th, E. B. Hammond, 61; 17th, George F. Day, 46.

In Cranston, 17th inst., Abby Gladding Giles, wife of Henry H. Giles, in her 76th year.

In Cranston, 14th inst., Joseph S. Budlong, aged 82 years.

In Wickford, 12th inst., Capt. James Edward McKenzie, aged 77 years.

In Belleville, 12th inst., Emeline F. Lyon, aged 78 years.

In Johnston, 14th inst., Benjamin O. P. Mathewson, aged 77 years.

GRANITE IRON WARE.

THE FINEST ARTICLE FOR COOKING PURPOSES EVER PLACED BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

It does not crack when heated, and will bear the roughest treatment. Chemical analysis has failed to show anything injurious in its composition. We have sold Granite Iron for several years and our sales in this line are CONSTANTLY INCREASING. The articles made in this ware are TOO NUMEROUS to mention here, but an inspection of the same at our store will convince the most sceptical that all we say of it is true.

WARREN & WOOD,

287 & 289 WESTMINSTER ST.,

HOPPIN HOMESTEAD BUILDING.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

FEBRUARY SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES

—AT—

COTTRELL'S,

144 Thames Street.

These goods must be sold to make room for SPRING STOCK.

50 pairs Children's Spring Heel Lace Shoes, sizes 5 to 10 1-2, former price $1.50, February price $1.25.

50 pairs Misses' Lace Shoes, Kid and Straight Goat, Heel and No Heel, 4 widths, former price $2.00, $2.25; February price $1.50, $1.75.

30 pairs Ladies' Straight Goat and Kid Button Boots, Opera toe and Common Sense, former price $2.50, $3.00; February price $2, $2.50.

50 pairs Ladies' Dongola Button Boots, our advertised $2.50 boot to close out at $2.25.

Flannel-lined House Shoes and Slippers at cost to close.

Men's, Boys', Youths', Misses' and Children's Shoes sold during February regardless of cost, at

COTTRELL'S, 144 Thames Street.

SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO

FOR SALE BY AGENTS IN EVERY TOWN.

Since 1865 this fertilizer has proved like Farm-yard manure, good for any crop, on any soil, in any climate.

Try it alongside of brands which advertise attractive "valuations," and see if the latter even equal it in their effect on the soil. Any farmer may thus learn to his own satisfaction the doubtful value of "commercial valuations," as against the agricultural value of a good fertilizer.

Apply for Pamphlets, etc., to

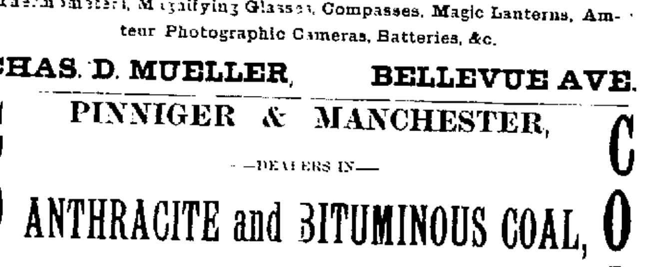
GLIDDEN & CURTIS, Boston, Mass.,
General Selling Agents,

Pacific Guano Company.

For sale by GEO. A. WEAVER, Newport; PEARSE & EASTERBROOKS, Fall River; HART & AIKIN, New Bedford.

Imperfect Sight CORRECTED AT THE

New York Optical Institute,



Since locating in Newport, I have given perfect sight to more than half of its spectacle-wearing people. Having by hard study and practical experience a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye and the changes and defects causing imperfect sight, I am enabled to prescribe glasses upon strict Scientific principles. My stock of Spectacles and Eyeglasses is made of the best material, and nothing but what will prove comfortable and a benefit to the wearer. Knowing that there are many here whose eyes require the services of a competent and Scientific Optician, it is with the utmost confidence that I offer my services, and hope to confer upon them the benefit derived from properly fitted glasses. I have also a fine line of

Opera, Field and Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Magnifying Glasses, Compasses, Magic Lanterns, Amateur Photographic Cameras, Batteries, &c.

CHAS. D. MUELLER, BELLEVUE AVE.

COAL

PINNIGER & MANCHESTER,

—DEALERS IN—

ANTHRACITE and BITUMINOUS COAL,

WALNUT, OAK, MAPLE, SOUTHERN AND EASTERN PINE WOOD,

Coal in all sizes for family use. Wood sawed and split to order.

PERRY MILL WHARF, 341 THAMES St

WE ARE RECEIVING OUR SPRING STYLES IN CHAMBER SUITS DAILY.

E. P. MARSH, 101 and 103 THAMES ST.

SEASIDE MARKET,

292 THAMES., Near Post Office.

W. S. LAWTON, - - - Proprietor.

DEALER IN

Choice Meats, Poultry, Game,

Sausage, Lard, Hams, Bacon, Eggs, Butter, Vegetables, and everything for a First-Class Table. Families Supplied and Orders called for Daily by Responsible Men. Goods promptly delivered. Agent for J. & J. Darlington Philadelphia Butter. Connected by Telephone.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

An Extra Session of Congress Probable—How Certain Senators will spend their Holidays—Not all Millionaires—A Proposed Carnival.

(*From Our Own Correspondent*)

WASHINGTON, Mar. 14th, 1887.

It is now the belief of many leading men of the Democratic party, some of whom are occasionally called to the White House for counsel and advice, that the President will ask the Fiftieth Congress to convene in extra session early in October. If he does there are several reasons that will prompt the unpopular step.

It is a well known fact that Congress scarcely ever does anything like real work until after the holiday recess. It goes without saying also that the two great parties in Congress will be surcharged with politics next year and that their time will be largely devoted to President making. So, unless some of the important legislation to come before it, can be matured at an earlier day than the course of the regular session would make possible, there would be but little hope for its success.

The experience of the past two winters in Congress has shown very clearly that the interest of the country have become altogether too vast and complicated to be thoroughly looked after and kept up within the time afforded by the regular session as it is usually called, is devoted to the formulation of business for the second or short session, and the business thus deferred from one year to another—in many cases business of the most urgent importance—is hurled into the whirl of the last ten days or two weeks of Congress, to be but half done, or badly done, or not done at all.

Some idea of the manner in which the Forty-Ninth Congress wound up its work may be found in the declaration of a member of long experience that the record revealed the fact that one quarter of the legislation of the session had been enacted in the last six legislative days. An enrolling clerk of twelve years of service said that never in that length of time had he witnessed the haste exhibited in the last twenty-four hours of the Congress which has just expired.

During the recess of the Upper House, for the Senate, which only renews one-third of it biennially, is a perennially organized body and goes on forever, some of the Senators will go to Europe. Mr. Ingalls, of Kansas, the newly elected President of the Senate, says he is not one of those who can indulge in such a luxury, however. When asked if he proposed to spend the summer abroad, he replied "not unless some good fairy pityingly puts money in my purse." He added that European pleasures called for more filthy lucre than he could command.

When some astonishment was expressed that the President of the great millionaires' club (the United States Senate) could not afford a trip across the Atlantic in these days of low prices and rapid transit, the Senator said it was the plain, unvarnished truth, and that there were quite a number of members of the millionaires' club in that predicament. He thinks a great deal of unnecessary nonsense is written about Senatorial exclusiveness and Senatorial wealth, and asserts that in reality a large majority of his confreres have nothing but their salaries to live on.

Senator Spooner is not too poverty stricken to plan a summer trip to Europe, however, and Senator Palmer, who is one of the undisputed possessors of millions, is going to bring his invalid wife home. The latter has been called the philosophical millionaire, and is fond of talking epigramatically of life and the uselessness of immense wealth. His Washington residence is one of the handsomest brown stone fronts in the city, but he says the happiest man is the one who has the most illusions. Speaking of his occasional trips abroad he said he wanted to get all he could out of them before he got a bit older, for it took youth as well as money to enjoy Europe or any thing else.

The prominent business men of this city who are anxious to have a carnival here after the National Drill, which is to take place in May, have been discussing details in regard to the scheme. At the recent Mardi Gras in New Orleans, the Knights of Momus and the Knights of Proteus were the organizations which made the finest display, and both are proposing to dispose of their outfits, which originally cost $20,000, cars and costumes, at $5,000 and $6,000. Washington is disposed to hire instead of buy these trappings, as expense could be saved in that way, and it is held that a sum of $25,000, which will have to be raised by private subscription would be necessary to insure a creditable display. It was urged that if the carnival was not held this year it would not be possible to have it for four years. The Presidential campaign and the inauguration would give all the displays needed for two years, and the Knights Templar conclave would fill up the third season. SCRIBO.

One of the many sad incidents connected with the Providence Railroad calamity was that of Miss Mary L. Odiorne. This young lady has for some months past been engaged to be married to a young man who was engaged in mercantile business, but who, until recently, did not feel that his salary warranted his marriage. A recent advance in his compensation, however, had decided the happy pair to fix a date in July next for the long wished for ceremony, and they were eagerly looking forward to and making preparations for the event. The young man was away from Boston on Monday, and learned of Miss Odiorne's sad fate by telegraph. Miss Odiorne lived in Roslindale, and was employed as a bookkeeper by Salem Wilder & Co. of Summer street. She was much esteemed by all her associates, and was the sole support of a widowed mother.—[Boston Journal.

Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headache, and all the ills produced by disordered Liver. Only one pill a dose.

New Advertisements.

The Newport Agricultural Warehouse,

19 & 23 BROADWAY,

Offers for 1887 great inducements in its unlimited supplies for the Farm, Garden and Lawn. Just received, a choice stock of

Timothy, Clover, Redtop, Hungarian, Millet, Buckwheat, Spring-Rye, Kentucky Blue and Orchard Grass,

and all kinds of fine seeds which can be bought at the lowest cash prices.

PLOWS and HARROWS

Of all the best manufactures. Special notice should be given the CLARK DISK HARROW, the best in the market at lowest price. The new double harness for $15, the best of all.

Chicendens, Mitchells, Darlings, Mapes and Standard Fertilizers

always in stock. Land Plaster $8 per ton. Try it, the finest thing for potatoes. A lot of Stockbridge Corn Manure for $38 per ton. Fine Vermont Oats 55c. per bushel, New York State 50c. per bushel. Choice Flower and Garden Seed, Paints, Hardware, Oils, Woodware, in fact, all goods that can be used on the Farm, Garden and Lawn.

GEO. A. WEAVER.

WILLIAM C. LANGLEY & SON

MERCHANT TAILORS,

174 & 176 Thames, cor. Mary St

SPRING AND SUMMER SUITINGS.

Overcoatings and Pantaloon GOODS

In all the new and desirable styles. Tailoring in all its branches.

Callas, Carnations, Primroses, Fine Window Plants.

WILSON'S GREENHOUSES, Broadway.

---

200 Horses.

—THE—

UNION RAILROAD COMPANY.

OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.,

ANNOUNCE THEIR

* FIFTEENTH * ANNUAL *

SALE OF HORSES!!

These horses can now be seen at our South Providence and Elmwood stables, and can be purchased at private sale until

SATURDAY, APRIL 9TH, 1887,

upon which date such as are not previously disposed of will be sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION

to the highest bidder. Sale will take place as heretofore, at our

ELMWOOD STABLE.

Commencing at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and continuing until the entire lot is disposed of. If stormy, the sale will take place the following Monday.

D. F. LONGSTREET,
Vice Pres., & Gen'l Manager.

3-12-4w

TO LET.

THE HOMESTEAD FARM of the late Jacob Mott with the shore privilege, situated in the town of Portsmouth, R. I., will be let for one year. For terms etc., apply to JOHN C. MOTT, Portsmouth, or J. MOTT, Jr., Providence.

TO LET.

STAUNTON FARM on the Glen Road and East Shore in Portsmouth. This farm is one of the "earliest" on the island and the buildings have just been put in good condition.

3 5 A. P. BAKER.

Trees For Sale.

Arbor Vitæ, White and Blue Spruce and White Maple.

Cor. Forest Ave. & West Main road

H. M. WILSON.

2-5-2m

I. W. Briskham Jackson

PORTRAIT

and

Landscape Photographer,

No. 6 Equality Park,

NEWPORT, R. I.

New York Hat House.

O'NEILL'S

We keep the latest styles in

H*A*T*S

Come and see them and be convinced that the prices are the lowest.

Furnishing * Goods

Constantly kept.

O'NEILL'S

261 Thames-st.

Miscellaneous.

Forrest F. Tebbetts,

NEW CLOAK STORE,

99 Westminster Street,

Butler Exchange,

Providence, R. I.

First Spring *EXHIBITION*

—OF—

Ladies', Misses' and Children's

CLOAKS.

We shall on March 1st open one of the most extensive assortments ever shown. It will comprise handsome, stylish, as well as durable garments in Raglans, Wraps, Newmarkets with cape and hood, Jackets in every conceivable style of materials, both black and colored, with and without hoods, lined and unlined. No lady should omit an inspection of our stock for we carry more styles than any house in New England.

JACK, our GREAT WHITE BEAR,

Whose portrait is at the top of this advertisement, you will find in the window.

CLOTHING!!

CLOTHING!

Already received. A new line of

MEN'S AND YOUTHS'

Spring Clothing

—IN—

WHIPCORDS, PLAIN and FANCY CASSIMERS and CHEVIOT SUITS,

Both in Sacks and 4-button cutaways.

Spring Overcoats.

Our line of Spring Overcoats beats anything we ever offered before; the assortment is larger, the styles better and the prices lower. In sizes from the boy of five years to the full-grown man.

J. E. Seabury,

218 & 220 Thames-st.

HESPERUS!

A chemical compound which instantly removes all oxides, and polishes

GOLD, SILVER, NICKEL, BRASS, PLATE GLASS, MIRRORS, SILVER-PLATED WARE.

No acid. No rubbing required. Time and Labor saved. No wear to the articles on which it is used. Ask for HESPERUS. Take no other. One trial will convince the most sceptical. Prepared by

Thos. J. Weaver, 289 Broadway,

NEWPORT, R. I.

2-26

Miscellaneous.

Wilcox & Barlow's

PRICE LIST.

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

Atwood's Bitters, 16c. a bottle, 2 bottles 25c.
Ayer's Sarsaparilla, 75c. a bottle.
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, 75c. a bottle.
Ayer's Hair Vigor, 68c. a bottle.
Arnold's Cough Killer, 17c. a bottle.
Arnold's Balsam, 20c. a bottle.
Arabian Balsam, 18c. a bottle.
Adamson's Cough Balsam, 30c. a bottle.
Allcock's Porous Plasters, 15c. each, 2 for 25c.

Brown's Troches, 18c. a box.
Bermuda Arrowroot, 12c. a package.
Boehve's German Syrup, 10c. and 50c. a bottle.
Benson's Capcine Plasters, 18c. each.
Bay Rum (bulk) 75c. a qt.

Castoria, 30c. a bottle.
Cactus Balm, 40c. and 75c. a bottle.
Cuticura Resolvent, 85c. a bottle.
Cuticura Salve, 40c. a box.
Cuticura Soap, 18c. a cake, 50c. a box (3 cakes).
Castor Oil, 10c., 20c. and 38c. a bottle.

Dodge's Cough Syrup, 25c. a bottle.
Dodge's Liniment, 25c. a bottle.
Dodge's Astral Ointment, 25c. a bottle.
Dinsmore's Cough Syrup, 20c. a bottle.
Epsom Salts 10c. a pound.
Essence Peppermint, Spearmint, Wintergreen, Aniseed, 3-oz. bottles, 15c. each.
Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites, $1.15 a bottle.
Glycerine, 3-oz. bottles, 20c. each.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate, 38c. and 75c. a bottle.
Hughes's Acid Phosphates, 33c. a bottle.
Hunt's Remedy (large), 95c. a bottle.
Hop Bitters, 68c. a bottle.
Hop Plasters, 20c. each.
Hood's Sarsaparilla, 70c. a bottle.
Hood's Ointment, 18c. a box.
Husband's Magnesia, 30c. a bottle.
Hunyadi, 25c. a bottle.
Hoff's Extract Malt, 35c. a bottle.

Imperial Granum, 60c. and $1 a box.
Job Sweet's Liniment, 42c. a bottle.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery, $1.15 a bottle.
Kendall's Spavin Cure, 75c. a bottle.
Lactart, 22c. a bottle.
Lactopeptine, 75c. a bottle.
Lactated Food, 42c. a box.
Mellin's Food, 38 and 60c. a bottle.
Murdock's Liquid Food, 46c. and 80c. a bottle.
Nestle's Milk Food, 45c. a box.
Pills, Ayer's, 15c. a box.
Pills, Brandreth's, 15c. a box, 2 for 25c.
Pills, Schenck's, 15c. a box.
Pills, Hood's, 15c. a box.
Pills, Warner's, 15c. a box.
Pills, Carter's Liver, 15c. a bottle.
Pills, Carter's Nerve, 15c. a bottle.
Pills, Carter's Iron, 38c. a box.
Pond's Extract (60c. size) 42c. a bottle.
Perry Davis' Pain Killer, 18c., 37c. and 72c. a bottle.
Packer's Charm, 20c. a bottle.

Ridge's Food, 45c. and 83c. a box.
Swift's Specific, 80c. and $1.57 a bottle.
Sulphur Bitters, 80c. a bottle.
Scott's Emulsion, 80c. a bottle.
Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, 80c. a bottle.
Schenck's Seaweed Tonic, 80c. a bottle.
Seidlitz Powders, 25c. a box.
Sanford's Radical Cure, 85c. a bottle.
Sanford's Ginger, 35c.
St. Jacob's Oil, 42c. a bottle.
Sweet Spirits Nitre, 3-oz. bottles 15c.
Tincture Arnica, 3-oz. bottles, 15c. each.
Tincture Rhubarb, 3-oz. bottles, 15c. each.
Thomas' Electric Oil, 42c. a bottle.
Vaseline, 15c. a bottle, 2 bottles for 25c.
Vaseline (pomade) 17c. a bottle.
Vaseline Cold Cream, 17c. and 35c. a jar.
Vegetine, 85c. a bottle.
Winslow's Soothing Syrup, 25c. a bottle.
White's Specialty, 42c. a bottle.
Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, 42c. and 80c.
Wyeth's Beef, Iron and Wine, 75c. a bottle.
Warner's Safe Cure, 85c. a bottle.
Witch Hazel, as good as any sold 35c. a quart. Bring your bottle.

☞We sell nearly everything in the line of household supplies, and our prices will be found the lowest. Orders by telephone will receive prompt attention.

☞Until further notice our store will be closed on Tuesday and Thursday evenings at 6.30 o'clock.

We are connected by telephone and all orders will be promptly attended to.

Wilcox & Barlow,

145 Thames St.

Eddy's Refrigerators

ARE THE

-*B*E*S*T*-

A large assortment of all sizes and styles now in store and for sale at reasonable prices by the manufacturer's SOLE AGENT for Newport.

W. K. COVELL, Jr.,

163 Thames St.

Dealer in choice Housefurnishing goods.

—FINE—

Watch and Clock Repairing

A SPECIALTY.

—AT—

146 THAMES ST.

A FULL LINE OF

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Spectacles, Fancy Goods, etc., at

146 THAMES STREET.

D. L. Cummings,

WATCHMAKER and JEWELER.

Rare Chance!

For the next four weeks

Holloway

Will make

Large Pictures of Family Groups, etc.,

At reduced prices. Now is the time to get a

FIRST CLASS PICTURE

of all the family cheap.

Remember after the above time expires I shall resume my regular prices.

HOLLOWAY,

—CORNER—

Thames and Marlboro' Sts.

Miscellaneous.

Wishing to reduce my stock of

OVERCOATS

—AND—

Winter * Suits

before taking stock, March 1st, I will sell them at a great reduction from former prices.

JAMES P. TAYLOR,

189 THAMES STREET.

The Light Running Domestic,

The most reliable Machine made.

F. S. WAITE

Agent, 293 Thames street.

Butterick's Patterns for March,

F. S. WAITE, Agent, 293 Thames St.

AGENCY

Lewando's French Dye House.

F. S. WAITE, 293 Thames st.

DRY AND FANCY GOODS,

F. S. WAITE,

293 * Thames * St.

P. J. MURPHY,

Practical Plumber

SUCCESSOR TO C. GREASON,

AT THE OLD STAND,

161 SPRING STREET,

(1 door north of Mill St.)

SANITARY PLUMBING and VENTILATION

A specialty, and will receive prompt and personal attention. First class work solicited, and references furnished on application. Connected by telephone

---

H. W. LADD & CO.

Important Opening

—OF—

Spring Garments.

NEW RAGLANS!
NEW CLOAKS!
NEW JACKETS!
AND JERSEYS!

Including many choice novelties of our own importation.

Kersey Cloth Jackets, in all the desirable shades made to our order; workmanship the best.

Handsome newmarkets with hood or cape.

New styles and colorings in Lady's Jersey Jackets.

Handsome Garments—A choice variety of styles, which we invite all to examine.

Spring + Suits!

A SPECIAL - $9.50 EACH.

Made of fine wool cloth, perfect fitting. A real bargain.

H. W. LADD & CO.,

213 and 215 Westminster Street,

Providence, R. I.

Reduction!

Our Coat Stock to be cleaned out, if possible, before March 1st. Price no object. Just come. Make your selection, the price will be all right

BENNETT,

NEAR BOSTON STORE.

REMOVAL.

W. C. STODDARD, Dentist,

Has removed to rooms over National Exchange Bank, 36 Washington Square, near State House.

Miscellaneous.

Special Notice.

I wish to call your attention to my new stock of Holiday Goods which I am receiving every day.

REED AND RATTAN ROCKERS, TABLES AND TABLE WORK BASKETS,

Easy Chairs.

I have a large variety of Easy Chairs in Walnut and Cherry, which is the best chair for the money in the city.

Fancy and Odd Chairs, Fancy and Odd Tables and Stands, Foot Rests, Writing Desks, Chamber Sets, Window Shades; Drapery Poles, Brass Trimmings, Plushes for Fancy Work, Cretons, Madras Lace,

and a large variety of Furniture Coverings. Furniture made, repaired and upholstered. Call and examine my goods before you purchase elsewhere, and I know that you will get a good article for a reasonable price.

H. J. JONES,

14 AND 18 MILL STREET.

☞Open evenings.

February Sales

—AT—

Clarke's News Depot,

BACK NUMBERS OF

HARPER'S BAZAAR,

LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED,

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

PUCK, LIFE, &C.,

AT 25c. a bundle.

Also a few copies of the Christmas No. London News, at 25c. per copy. At

Clarke's News Depot.

A Blessing in Every Family.

PATENT

Chamber Pail and Water Closet

COMBINED.

For Sanitary Purposes. Among its chief recommendations are the combined Odorless and Air-Tight Covers. No family can afford to be without one, as they are portable and can be used to great advantage in every household.

GALVANIZED IRON,

ONLY $1.00.

Over 400 now in use in this city.

Walsh Bros.

222 THAMES ST.,

COR. FRANK.

Church's Fertilizer.

This valuable Fertilizer will be delivered this year from the following places in Portsmouth.

Post Office, Newtown,
Jonathan A. Sisson's,
James Sweet's, West Road,

And the above named gentlemen will act as agents for its sale.

L. D. TALLMAN,

2-5-4m **Agent.**

PIANOS

TO RENT

For the Season.

A Large Stock to Select from.

FINE STATIONERY,
FINE LINEN PAPER,
CREAM WOVE AND LAID, AT

30c. PER LB.

Agency for the Mason & Hamlin Organs.

John Rogers,

210 THAMES ST

Miscellaneous.

CANADA HARDWOOD ASHES UNLEACHED

In car loads, 14 to 17 tons. This being our only business, our long experience enables us to *guarantee* the *quality* to be the *best*. Price and pamphlet sent on application.

JOHN B. DEBLOIS,

No. 2 Broadway, Newport, R. I.,

is our authorized agent for these ashes in this city and vicinity.

MUNROE, JUDSON & STROUP,
32 Arcade Block, Oswego, N. Y.
Importers.

SEABURY,

214 THAMES STREET,

Has a complete stock of

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS,

Suitable for the season.

HENRY D. SPOONER

(Successor to Gould & Son)

Merchant Tailor,

Chambers, Gas Building

179 THAMES STREET

Will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS with a carefully selected stock of

Fashionable & Seasonable Goods.

By close attention to business and in exact execution of orders, he hopes to obtain a share of the public patronage.

ANNUAL MARK-DOWN SALE.

All pictures from 15 to 25 per cent. discount until March 1st. The largest and finest stock of

VALENTINES

in the city and at the lowest prices.

WM. H. ARNOLD,

12 BROADWAY.

James U. Cooper,

PAINTER AND GLAZIER.

3 MILL STREET

PLAIN, ORNAMENTAL & SIGN PAINTING, GLAZING and GRAINING. SPECIAL ATTENTION given to KALSOMINING.

Newport Hard Wax Polish.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

First fill the wood with some old filler after the filling has been rubbed on the surface, allow it ten hours to dry, then rub on a coat of the polish with a piece of cloth; let it stand ten or fifteen minutes, and polish by rubbing briskly with a stiff brush, with a wooden cloth or felt. *For carved work* the polish can be thinned with Turpentine, and applied with a brush. *Never use the Polish over oil* that is not dry. The Polish can be used without filling, with a good effect.

RHODE ISLAND

Hospital Trust Co.

Office 60 South Main Street.

Open from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

CAPITAL $800,000.

PAYS *interest on* DEPOSITS, *subject to checks at sight;*

MONEYS loaned on REAL ESTATE or other satisfactory security.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of the world.

All business transacted by Trust Companies attended to by this Company.

All information furnished at this Company's office.

The TRUST COMPANY is by law empowered to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or Receiver, *in the settlement of estates*, and Probate Courts are authorized to appoint it in these capacities.

Executors, Administrators, Receivers, &c. who deposit their funds with the Company, *are exempted by law from all personal responsibility.*

Directors.—Amos C. Barstow, Zechariah Chafee, Christopher Lippitt, Samuel M. Noyes, Royal C. Taft, Robert H. I. Goddard, G. W. R. Matteson, S. S. Sprague, William D. Ely, Robert I. Gammell, William Binney, William B. Weeden, Rowland Hazard, Edward D. Pearce, Jr., Henry J. Steere, Horatio N. Campbell, Robert Knight, John W. Danielson, Herbert J. Wells, and John C. Pegram.

HERBERT J. WELLS, President.
W. H. LATHAM, Vice-President.
E. S. CLARK, Secretary.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

—FOR—

GENTLEMEN.

SMOKING SETS.

CIGAR CASES,

MEERSCHAUM PIPES,

CIGAR TUBES,

SMALL BOXES OF

HAVANA AND DOMESTIC

Cigars,

Suitable for presents. Call and examine.

J. D. Richardson & Co.

306 Thames Street.

Opp. Post Office.

Farm and Family

Sheep Improve the Land.

Sheep effect very marked improvement in pastures. Pastures which have become so thoroughly run out and overrun by briers and bushes as not to be worth fencing for cattle pasture, by being given over to the sheep for a few years, will be brought into a productive condition. Any pasture used for cattle and horses may profitably have as many sheep added to the stock as there are acres in the pasture, and the pasture will be benefitted thereby. Sheep eat so many kinds of plants which cattle and horses refuse, that the addition of a few sheep, by keeping down those plants which other stock refuse, really increases the product of grasses for other stock.—[Northeastern Farmer.

Raising Young Turkeys.

The hardest task the farmer's wife is called upon to perform is to raise the young turkeys. It is not difficult to hatch them, as the turkey hen is a persistent sitter and does her duty faithfully, while the eggs are nearly always fertile. A single union of the gobbler and hen will fertilize all the eggs the hen may lay during the season. Like the human being, the turkey is very feeble and tender when young, but hardy when matured. The most important matter is to never allow them to get wet. They must not even be allowed on damp ground, especially at night. Keep them, with the hen, in a roomy run, dry, and sheltered from winds for a week. Then let them out on clear days after the dew is off in the morning, and get them up early at night. Feed on ground oats and milk, cooked together as bread, with chopped onion in it, and give finely chopped meat and bone meal at least once a day. Feed often, and vary the food to anything they will eat after they are a week old, but always feed meat. Always look out for lice, as that is often the cause of young turkeys dying off. Give chopped eggs the first two days, in addition to the other food, but give nothing the first thirty-six hours. Do not let the hen ramble too far, or tire the young ones. Watch them closely till they are past danger.

Best Way to Apply Poultry Manure.

If every farmer and every keeper of fowls, even on a city lot, only knew how valuable poultry droppings really are not a handful of them would ever be allowed to go to waste. A single tablespoonful where needed will make a thrifty hill of corn, where, without it, there might be only a sickly growth of puny stalks. Prof. Voelcker, of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, advises as the least expense and the best way of using poultry manure to mix it with dry earth, and the like into a compost. Mixed with about twice the quantity of dry, earthy matters of this kind, it will soon be reduced into a fairly dry and powdery state, in which it may be readily sown broadcast or with the drill, and found useful in growing any kind of garden vegetables. For root crops, such as turnips, carrots and mangles, it is advised that poultry manure be mixed, after reducing to a powdery state, with an equal weight of superphosphate, and the mixture drilled in at the rate of 500 pounds to the acre. In making poultry manure into compost with earth, Prof. Voelcker warns against mixing quicklime with it, as the effect would be to liberate the ammonia, the most of which would escape and be lost. On the other hand, he recommends as a positive advantage mixing soot with this compost. In the absence of soot, the next best thing, in his opinion, is to mix in burnt plaster to which a small quantity of superphosphate is added, the free acid of which will eventually prevent the escape of ammonia. A mixture of two parts burnt plaster and one part superphosphate may be kept in readiness to mix with the fresh chicken droppings for the purpose of absorbing the excess of moisture and thus facilitate its being reduced to dry and friable nature. Three parts of fresh chicken manure and one part of the preceding mixture of burnt plaster and superphosphate if kept under cover for a few days and turned once or twice during the time, and then passed through a screen or seive, will be found to be more efficacious when applied at the rate of from 600 to 800 pounds to the acre.—[Practical Farmer.

The Boys Bed-Room.

Now instead of turning our boys off with the coldest, most inconvenient room in the house and make a sort of lumber bedroom of it for him to go into only when his bed time comes, and out of it as soon as possible when his rising time comes, without one cozy corner, or pretty picture, to rest his eyes upon while he lingers about his morning bible reading, or about the details of his toilet (which indeed he cannot finish in his room because there are no conveniences), let us institute a system of equality in planning the bedrooms of our children, making it a point to always keep the boy's room as scrupulously clean, rather than barely furnished with only the strictest necessaries, and in, to say the least, a state of questionable order. In these days of cheap, bright pictures and fabrics, which are also durable, and certainly most mothers may without stinting the needs of the household, adorn and furnish her boy's bedroom if only it be already supplied with a bed and toilet set. If means to buy the other articles are lacking, some packing boxes and a few yards of the inexpensive material above mentioned used to upholster them, will cost but little except the time used in getting them into shape; and the result of a few hours' labor and the expense of perhaps $2 will be the conversion of the Sahara of a room into a palace in which the boy will love to linger, feeling a pleasant sense of possession, and to which he will bring with pride and delight his young friends when they visit him, as he has seen his sister do. Here, at least, he is safe from the hustling orders of any older sister he may chance to possess, who may have a propensity to monopolize, as elder sisters often do, all the cozy nooks in the house; this at least, is outside their dominions.—[Good Housekeeping.

Merino Sheep.

At a late shearing of merino sheep at Middleburg, Vermont, fourteen rams, aged three years and over, cut 377 pounds 12 ounces of wool, or a little over 27 pounds each; sixteen two-year-old rams cut 381 pounds 3 ounces, average 23 pounds 15 ounces; fifteen yearling rams cut 262 pounds 3 ounces, average 17 pounds 7 ounces; fourteen two-year-old ewes cut 242 pounds 2 ounces, average 17 pounds 4 ounces, fifteen yearling ewes cut 199 pounds 12 ounces, average 13 pounds 5 ounces. These sheep were sheared before witnesses the day after their exhibition.

Mr. Gladstone has reduced permently the rent of his tenants at Hawarden.

The Best Time to Lime Land.

It is now generally conceded that the best time to apply lime to land is in the spring of the year after the ground has been broken up for corn and before harrowing. Have it then well scattered over the land, that it may be thoroughly mixed with the surface soil as the same is being worked.

How Much Pork From a Bushel of Corn.

The question, How much pork may be made from a bushel of corn? is an important one, but it has never been answered beyond controversy. In most cases recorded as tests of the matter the corn was fed in a mixed state, with roots, potatoes, etc., all of which made it difficult to arrive at a definite conclusion. Thomas I. Edge, Cheshire county, Pa., was credited some years ago with having fed five pigs, of the same litter, five bushels of shelled corn and received 47 3-4 pounds of pork, or 9 3-5 pounds from the bushel. An experiment at North Chatham, N. Y., on record, gave a traction less than 12 pounds of pork from a bushel of corn. Eleven records, kept and recorded by F. D. Coburn, of raw corn fed in the ear, gave an average of over 10 pounds of pork from one bushel of corn, fed in the ear and upon the ground.

Agricultural Notes and Hints.

Don't compel your horses to eat musty hay. It will produce fatal lung trouble, and in any event, heaves.

No oil penetrates wood so well as crude petroleum, none is so cheap, and none so effective as a preservative.

Prof. Cook of Lansing, Mich., has killed cabbage worms with a mixture of one pound of bubach with 200 gallons of water.

One use for old tin cans is to cut them up into strips two or three inches wide and tack them over mouse holes in the house or barn.

It has been shown by experience that a pig digests a larger percentage of grain, converting it into animal increase than a steer, cow or sheep.

A Connecticut farmer is credited with shooting hogs in the forehead with a small rifle, which he considers the most humane method of slaughter.

It seems to be admitted that one can breed for eggs just as one can breed for milk or butter. An egg from a good layer will be more likely to produce a good layer than an egg from a poor layer.

An excellent mixture of hay for all classes of stock is one-third clover hay with timothy and redtop, which is much better than either one alone, as the mixture is more complete in food elements. It should be fed with an allowance of ground grain also.

Geese are great grazers and, it is said, will eat almost as much grass as a cow.

The agricultural editor of the New York Times says that no doubt many farmers who are intending to underdrain their farms would save money by employing an expert at the first to lay out the whole system and make a good beginning, and so avoid any possible mistake which might cost ten dollars for every one paid for skillful advice.

Kindness to farm animals is not only a mark of humanity but of good "horse sense." It pays—in dollars and cents. The man who treats his horses and other animals with gentleness will get more and better work out of them than one who shouts at, whips and abuses them. They know when they're ill-treated, and will respond with alacrity to the call of one whom they recognize as a friend.—[Western Rural.

Discussing grafted varieties of fruit trees, a writer in Harper's Magazine says: This opportunity to grow different kinds of fruit on one tree imparts a new and delightful interest to the orchard. The proprietor can always be on the lookout for something new and fine, and the few moments required in grafting or budding make it his. The operation is so simple and easy that he can learn to perform it himself, and there are always plenty of adepts in the rural vicinage to give him his initial lesson. While he will keep the standard kind for his main support he can gratify his taste and eye with some pretty innovations. I know of an apple tree which bears over one hundred varieties.

Recipes the for Table.

HOMINY.—Cut cold hominy or hasty pudding into thin slices, dip each piece into well-beaten egg and fry on a griddle.

POTATO NOODLES.—Grate one dozen of boiled potatoes, add two eggs, a little salt, half a cupful of milk, enough flour to knead stiff, then cut in small pieces, and roll long and round, one inch thick, fry in plenty of lard to a nice brown.

LEMON SAUCE.—Grate the yellow rind and squeeze the juice of one lemon; mix together, over the fire, one ounce each of butter and sugar, until they bubble; stir in half a pint of boiling water, one ounce sugar, the rind and juice of the lemon and serve in a sauce-boat with the dumplings. Do not let the sauce boil after adding the lemon or it will be bitter.

ITALIAN RICE PUDDING.—A teacup of rice, the yolks of four eggs, the whites of three beaten separately, two ounces of pounded sugar, two ounces raisins, one-quarter pound of suet, chopped very fine; flavor with vanilla; put these ingredients into a mold and boil an hour and a half. Serve with brandy or sweet sauce.

ONION SAUCE.—Boil some onions in milk with pepper, salt and nutmeg. When quite done pass them through a sieve. Put some butter and flour into a saucepan, when the butter is melted and well mixed with the flour put in the pulp of the onions, and add either milk or cream, stirring the sauce on fire until it is of the desired consistency.

LEMON PUDDING.—Take six eggs, beat them well; boil half a pint of milk, let it cool, but before it cools put into it two ounces of fresh butter, when it is perfectly cold mix it with the eggs; then add two tablespoonfuls of sifted white sugar and the juice of a lemon; line the dish with puff paste and pour in your pudding; bake it in a rather quick oven for half an hour. Serve it hot.

DELICATE INDIAN PUDDING.—One quart of milk, two heaping tablespoonfuls of Indian meal, four of sugar, one of butter, three eggs, one teaspoonful of salt. Boil the milk in the double boiler; sprinkle the meal into it, stirring all the while. Cook twelve minutes, stirring often. Beat together the eggs, salt, sugar and half a teaspoonful of ginger. Stir the batter into the meal and milk. Pour this gradually on the egg mixture. Bake one hour.

CHOCOLATE TARTS.—A quarter of a pound of chocolate, one small stick of cinnamon, peel of one lemon, two spoonfuls of flour, six eggs, two spoonfuls of milk, sugar to taste, a pinch of salt, puff paste. Rasp a quarter of a pound of chocolate, the cinnamon, and add half of the lemon peel grated, then the salt and sugar. Well beat the yolk of eggs with two spoonfuls of milk, add to it the other ingredients and set them over the fire in a stewpan for about ten minutes, add peel of half a lemon cut small, and then set it to cool. Put the mixture into a tart dish lined with puff paste, cover with the whisked whites of eggs and bake it. When done sift sugar over it.

COFFEE BLANC-MANGE.—Soak the gelatine in a cupful of strong, clear, black coffee, instead of cold water, and proceed as with plain blanc-mange, using no other flavoring than the coffee.

BEATING CAKE.—Beat from the bottom of the mixing bowl with a wooden spoon, bringing it up full and high with each stroke, and as soon as the ingredients are fairly and smoothly mixed stop beating or your cake will be tough.

TO WASH POULTRY.—Fill the inside with cold water, holding it over a pan. Keeping the hands over the openings, and shake hard. Rinse it in this way in several waters. In next to the last it is well to dissolve one teaspoonful of soda, if there is any sourness.

ASSOCIATION CAKE.—Two cupfuls of sugar, 1½ cupfuls of butter, four eggs, one cup of molasses, one cup of milk, five cups of flour, one pound of currants, one teaspoonful of soda, half a pound of citron, one ounce of mace, one teaspoonful of cloves and cassia, mixed.

JELLIED ORANGES.—Cut a small round piece from the blossom end of each of six or eight oranges, and scoop out the pulp carefully, so as not to widen the hole or tear the inside of the fruit. Use your fingers and a small teaspoon for this purpose until the oranges are empty and clean.

COOKING SMELTS.—Soak smelts in warm water for fifteen minutes, then scrape them. Remove the long dark vein that runs through the body, by gently pulling off the head, first loosening it slightly with a knife. After this, rinse them, and lay them in a cloth to dry. Then roll each in a plate of corn meal. Fry them delicately in deep lard (or enough to half cover them) boiling hot when they are put in, and kept so till the fish are brown. Sprinkle them with salt when you dish them; if put on when you begin to cook them they will not brown.

HINTS ABOUT POTATOES.—Old potatoes, such as one sometimes has in the months of April and May, can be rendered less watery by a very simple process. When about to dish them, take one at a time in a coarse towel, and squeeze as hard as possible. Then lay it carefully in a dish. New potatoes should always be boiled in hot water, and with the skins on. These may be removed at the moment of dishing; sprinkle on salt as you lay them in the dish. Some persons scrape the skins off before boiling, but on no account should they be peeled.

POTATOES A LA ROYAL.—One pint of hot, boiled potatoes, a generous half-cupful of cream or milk, two tablespoonfuls of butter, the whites of four eggs and the yolk of one, salt and pepper to taste. Beat the potato very light and fine. Add the seasoning, milk and butter, and lastly the whites beaten to a stiff froth. Turn into a buttered escalop dish. Smooth with a knife and brush over with the yolk of the egg, which has been well beaten. Brown quickly and serve. It will take ten minutes to brown. The dish in which it is baked should hold a little more than a quart.

BAKED EGGS.—Put a tablespoonful of butter in a pie-plate, and set it in the oven till it melts and begins to smoke. Take it to the table and break six eggs one by one into a cup, pouring each in turn into the melted butter carefully. Sprinkle with pepper and salt, put a tiny piece of butter on each and set in the oven to bake till the eggs are "set," that is, when the whites are firm and the yolk skimmed over, but not hard. Four minutes in a quick oven should do this. Send to the table at once. If you have a few spoonfuls of nice chicken gravy you can strain it and use it instead of butter.

Fashion's Fancies.

Necklaces are shown with triangles, points and blocks which fit snugly around the throat, and old dog collars in old silver set with "electric" diamonds.

"Sealing wax" tulle is the very effective fashionable shade of scarlet. This tint is also a favorite one for the aigrettes and ribbon bows which are used dressing the hair, to be worn with either pale lemon color or white.

Among the machine-made laces the black and gold Oriental nets are superb, some of them having raised flowers of almost solid embroidery, the sprays and vines being showy in effect.

Pretty reception bonnets of tulle to wear with short dresses of black lace are trimmed with nothing but jet or rhinestone crescents and stars that stand very high.

Gloves for evening are now considered stylish when they reach the shoulder. They must come very little above the turn of the elbow.

Polonaises are the present and the coming favorites for making up cashmere dresses. The princesse style, with "cross-over" front, fastening to one end well defining the figure, is the one preferred.

Ribbons made up like a trellis over the tulle, or set on in bows (without ends) that stand up like a pair of wings, are the favorite trimmings for girls' dresses.

Walking suits for spring are to be trimmed with cloth arabesques in cutwork, a fashion for which the straight pinked bands of two colors of cloth laid over each other have prepared the way.

Cachemire morning gowns have a finish of velvet, but velvet is not now combined with silk. The trimming for silk is embroidered crape, or embroidery in silk and gold or silk and beads.

Spanish jackets made entirely of bronze or iridescent beads are a very pretty addition to a house costume.

For pelerines with a fringe of fur balls are among the most desirable of the winter wraps, both for comfort and appearance. Sealskin is preferred.

The red Russian toques are trimmed with black astrakhan or fox, and have a decidedly pretty effect with a jaunty sleighing costume.

In an odd ring of recent design the shank was bent and the ends, which were set with diamonds, were joined together by an emerald set obliquely.

Pearl drop grenadines have a sash of wide satin ribbon in a shade of white, as nearly like the pearl shade as possible. A fringe of pearl drop trimming finishes the epaulettes or shoulder straps.

Beautiful effects are produced in evening dresses by shading or toning a brilliant skirt of silk with tulle, either in the shade of the silk or in some contrasting shade which harmonizes.

Sets of beaded ornaments for the corsage, such as plastron cuffs, epaulettes and necklet, are seen in all varieties and coloring, and add much to the effect of a beautiful house toilette.

Clasps in two or three colors of steel are very pretty for children's costumes, in either the fastening of the belt or the long corsage, which is so stylish this season.

Proverbs.

Study wisdom, and you will reap pleasure.

The first step to greatness is to be honest.

Report is a quick traveler, but an unsafe guide.

A good man cares not for the reproofs of evil men.

A life of occupation and labor is one of enjoyment.

Wise men make more opportunities than they find.

It costs more to avenge wrongs than to bear them.

Make no personal enemy. One unguarded moment might yield you to the most despicable of mankind.

Laziness grows on people; it begins in cobwebs and ends in iron chains.

As every thread of gold is valuable, so is every minute of time.

Difficulties, to be surmounted, must be met with energy.

The most difficult thing in life is to know yourself.

Youth looks at the possible, age at the probable.

The most precious acquisition is that of a friend.

Never lose your self-respect; if that is lost, all is lost.

Hope is an anchor to the soul.

Trifles often lead to serious results.

Trifling annoyances should be welcomed for the assistance they render to us in preparing to submit with becoming patience to greater ones.

In lonely wilds, by light-winged birds,
Rare seeds have oft been sown;
And hope has sprung from gentle words,
Where only grief had grown.

An Unsuspecting Wife.

The Boston Transcript is entitled to credit for the annexed good thing: "I used to think men had an awfully easy time," said Mrs. Franks, "but I've changed my mind, and hereafter I'm going to take all the care of Charles I possibly can. You see, the other morning I told him we wanted some wood, and to be sure and order some. Well, I waited all day and that wood didn't come and I was almost angry, for I said, 'he has forgotten it, as usual.' Charles didn't come home until late; long after I had retired. He had to go to his club, and it seems that he was detained until after midnight. Yes, he was kept there after midnight. He was awfully restless and kept talking in his sleep, saying every once in a while, 'give me another dollar's worth of chips.' So you see I know his mind was troubled about that wood. How much it must have worried him to thus disturb his rest! Hereafter, I'm going to attend to all house matters myself. Poor man, he has enough to bother him without doing home errands."

Circumstantial Evidence.

"James," said a fond wife to her liege lord, as he came down to breakfast just before dinner time, "I think that I am entirely justified in assuming that you were drunk again last night."

"Oh, no, wife, not drunk—only out at a club meeting, which held rather later than usual."

"Well, then, keeping late hours doesn't agree with your head, for when I got up and went out into the hall to see what made all the noise, and found you trying to draw the cork from Jennie's two-pound Indian club, under the impression that it was a champagne bottle, and using a button hook for a corkscrew, I concluded that you must be drunk, or very close to it."

A Heathen no Longer.

Omaha Girl—"Mercy me! You surely don't mean to say that that beautiful Miss Milton is going to marry a Chinese laundryman?"

New York Girl—"Oh, you misunderstand, dear; he is not a laundryman. He is a member of the Chinese Legation at Washington."

"But he is a Chinaman, all the same?"

"Yes, but he is thoroughly Christianized."

"Are you sure?"

"Yes, indeed. He is a graduate of an American college, and was the best pitcher in the ball club."—[Omaha World.

Melissa—"Madame!"

Madame—"What is it, Melissa?"

Melissa—"Madame, there is a poor man at the door, who says he is out of work and has a large family who depend upon him for support and have nothing to eat. He wants employ—"

Madame—"Do tell him to go away, Melissa. I am keeping Lent, and my prayers and meditations must not be interrupted."

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May be increased, the Digestive organs strengthened, and the Bowels regulated, by taking Ayer's Pills. These Pills are purely vegetable in their composition. They contain neither calomel nor any other dangerous drug, and may be taken with perfect safety by persons of all ages.

I was a great sufferer from Dyspepsia and Constipation. I had no appetite, became greatly debilitated, and was constantly afflicted with Headache and Dizziness. I consulted our family doctor, who prescribed for me, at various times, without affording more than temporary relief. I finally commenced taking Ayer's Pills. In a short time my digestion and appetite

IMPROVED

my bowels were regulated, and, by the time I finished two boxes of these Pills my tendency to headaches had disappeared, and I became strong and well.—Darius M. Logan, Wilmington, Del.

I was troubled, for over a year, with Loss of Appetite, and General Debility. I commenced taking Ayer's Pills, and, before finishing half a box of this medicine, my appetite and strength were restored.—C. O. Clark, Danbury, Conn.

Ayer's Pills are the best medicine known to me for regulating the bowels, and for all diseases caused by a disordered Stomach and Liver. I suffered for over three years with Headache, Indigestion, and Constipation. I had no appetite, and was weak and nervous most of the time.

BY USING

three boxes of Ayer's Pills, and, at the same time dieting myself, I was completely cured. My digestive organs are now in good order, and I am in perfect health.—Philip Lockwood, Topeka, Kans.

Ayer's Pills have benefited me wonderfully. For months I suffered from Indigestion and Headache, was restless at night, and had a bad taste in my mouth every morning. After taking one box of Ayer's Pills, all these troubles disappeared, my food digested well, and my sleep was refreshing.—Henry C. Hemenway, Rockport, Mass.

I was cured of the Piles by the use of Ayer's Pills. They not only relieved me of that painful disorder, but gave me increased vigor, and restored my health.—John Lazarus, St. John, N. B.

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GRANITE MONUMENTS and Head-Stones Hammered and Polished Work of every description, Connecticut, Westerly, Quincy, and all New England Granite, and every variety of Granite Stone Cutting. Cemetery Lots Inclosed at short notice. All work guaranteed First-Class. Fine Lot of First-Class North River Blue Stone Flagging of all sizes. Steps, Sills and Lintels Quarry-Dressed, Rubbed or Hammered. Rubbed Hearth-Stones, Chimney Lintels and Chimney Caps. Rubbed Platform and Coping of all Sizes, in Granite or Blue Stone. Well and Cistern Covers.

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—PRACTICAL GRANITE CUTTER.—

Sherman's Wharf, next South of Long Wharf

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Blank Books.

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LONG WHARF,

NEWPORT, R. I.

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Padelford land close to the city on Key street.

A portion of the Perry farm, bordering upon and adjoining Easton's Pond.

Land north of Purgatory Road.

All land on Sachuest Point with seaweed privilege belonging thereto.

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of this Island will be sent, post-paid, to any address upon receipt of 50 cents, showing points of interest on the island and bay, some of which are Old Fort Dumpling, Steamboat Landing, Bay View and Gardner Hotel, Lime Rock, the home of Ida Lewis, Fort Adams and other Illustrations.

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HORSES AND CARRIAGES OF ALL KINDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

PARK PLACE,

50 and 52 Touro Street,

47 to 59 Spring Street,

Having removed my business to the above address, I am now prepared with my increased facilities to serve all who may favor me with a call. I have on hand a large lot of horses and carriages for sale and exchange and am receiving additions to my stock daily; first class teams, to let by the month or single drive with competent drivers.

I have in connection with my stable a Ladies' Waiting Room fitted up expressly for the accommodation of Lady customers who may favor me with their patronage.

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The undersigned having opened at

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A NEW

FISH MARKET

would announce to the citizens of Newport and vicinity that he has on hand and will continue to keep at all times all kinds of

Fresh Fish, Lobsters, Clams,

and all else usually found in a first class fish market, and would respectfully solicit a share of your patronage.

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ELEGANT CARRIAGES STIVERS ROAD WAGONS.

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FOR SALE LOW

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Good Notes Which Will Be Paid When Due.

2 New Dennett Jump Seat Carryalls.

3 New Extension Top Carryalls,

Set low to the ground and extra lined. Warranted in every way.

6 New Phaeton Top Buggies.

4 New Side Bar Top Buggies,

WHITECHAPEL & HARPER'S.

2 New Side Bar Box Top Buggies.

4 New Democrat Wagons,

Extra Make and Warranted.

2 New Standing Top Carryalls,

Handsome and Light.

1 Very Nice Light Victoria,

New Last Season.

1 Very Nice Victoria,

Painted black. Cost $800. Will sell the same for $300.

2 Single Canopy Phaetons, 2d-Hand.

1 Double Straw Seat Phaeton with Canopy,

Made by DURHAM & WINTER, in good order.

4 2d-Hand Top Buggies.

3 2d-Hand Extension Top Carryalls.

3 2d-Hand 6-Seated Double Carriage.

1 2d-Hand Pony or Children's Carriage,

Will carry six children and can use a very small horse. The carriage is lined with Corderoy, all ready to use and cheap.

Also several other carriages which I will sell cheap. Anyone in want it will pay them to look over my stock before purchasing as I want very much to reduce stock.

A.L. Burdick,

PAINT SHOP

382 SPRING STREET,

CARRIAGE SHOP,

Weaver Avenue

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Druggists.

Coughs and Colds yield readily to

LACTART and HONEY.

No roughness of the skin or chapped hands when

ROSEMARINE * LOTION

is daily used.

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CASWELL'S Nutritive Wine Of Coca

Contains Coca, Extract Beef, finest Malaga Wine—a nerve tonic and stimulant recommended for

MALARIA, DYSPEPSIA, HEADACHE, &c.

Prescribed by leading physicians.

RUM AND QUININE FOR THE HAIR

Prevents the Hair from Falling, Cleansing and Invigorating to the Scalp, Tonic and Stimulating to the Growth of the Hair. Cools the Head, and as a Dressing, Soft and Brilliant in Effect!

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REGISTERED PHARMACIST.

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Particular attention paid to Physicians' prescriptions. 7-4

WITCH-HAZEL-TAR SUPPOSITORIES,

A Sure and Reliable Remedy for Piles. Price, 50 cents per box. Sent to any address on receipt of Price and five cents in stamps for postage. Manufactured only by Anglo-American Suppository Co., Office 104 Thames Street, Newport, R. I. P. O. Box 495.

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DIGESTYLIN

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INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

A potent remedy for Indigestion, Acute and Atonic Dyspepsia, Chronic and Gastro-Intestinal Catarrh, Vomiting in Pregnancy, Cholera Infantum, and in convalescence from Acute Diseases.

Over 5000 physicians have sent to us the most flattering opinions upon Digestylin as a remedy for all diseases arising from improper digestion.

For 20 years we have manufactured the Digestive Ferments expressly for PHYSICIANS' use, and for the past year DIGESTYLIN has been by them extensively prescribed, and today it stands without a rival as a digestive agent. It is not a secret remedy but a scientific preparation, the formula of which is plainly printed on each bottle. Its great DIGESTIVE POWER is created by a careful and proper treatment of the ferments in manufacture. It is very agreeable to the taste, and acceptable to the most delicate stomach. For the reliability of our statements we would respectfully refer to all Wholesale and Retail Druggists, and PHYSICIANS generally. Price $1. Sold by all druggists or

WM. F. KIDDER & CO.,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
83 John St., N. Y.

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Is always provided with the very best quality o

Fresh and Salt Beef, Pork, Veal Mutton, Lamb, Poultry, Ham, Pigs' Feet, Tripe, Etc., and Vegetables of all kinds in their Season.

George M. Hazard, Proprietor.

92 BROADWAY,

A valuable experiment. Mr. Geo. W. Sherman, of Rhode Island, gives the following experiment: Planted 6 acres of potatoes, applying 1,000 lbs. Stockbridge to the acre. From 2 acres Blush potatoes I sold 610 bushels; from 1 acre Early Rose, 150 bushels; from 1 acre Burbank, 210 bushels; from 1 acre Pearl Savoy, 127 bushels. No other manure used. I also planted 6 acres of corn with 800 lbs. Stockbridge to the acre, and harvested 780 bushels of ears and fed green about 3-4 of an acre. I cannot raise potatoes free from scab with stable manure. BOWKER FERTILIZER CO., Boston.

3086 bushels potatoes were raised by Mr. W. H. Forbes, of Graveton, N. H., on a little less than 12 acres, using almost exclusively the Stockbridge Potato Manure, which he finds keeps the soil in good condition. BOWKER FERTILIZER CO., Boston.

73 bushels shelled corn per acre was raised by Mr. Colcord of Peabody, Mass., in 1885, on 2 acres of run-out sod, applying ½ ton of Stockbridge. In 1886, planted the same piece under exactly the same conditions; the yield was estimated to be fully as large. BOWKER FERTILIZER CO. Boston Mass.

Seven Thin Ears. A friend from N.H. writes: "One row without the Hill & Drill Phosphate looked like the seven thin ears of Pharaoh's dream that were blasted with the east wind. The rest of the piece, where the Hill & Drill was used, resembled the seven rank and full ears, with thrifty stalks that would make one think of the cedars of Lebanon." BOWKER FERTILIZER CO.

Old boots contain nitrogen, but they are not good for fertilizers, although ground leather is used by some. We have never used any. BOWKER FERTILIZER CO., Boston and New York.

One cent invested in a postal card sent to us asking for our pamphlets will be worth a great many cents to you. See? BOWKER FERTILIZER CO.

Use manure near the barn and our fertilizers on fields remote from the yard, and save labor. BOWKER CO.

Medicine.

The First Sign

Of failing health, whether in the form of Night Sweats and Nervousness, or in a sense of General Weariness and Loss of Appetite, should suggest the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This preparation is most effective for giving tone and strength to the enfeebled system, promoting the digestion and assimilation of food, restoring the nervous forces to their normal condition, and for purifying, enriching, and vitalizing the blood.

Failing Health.

Ten years ago my health began to fail. I was troubled with a distressing Cough, Night Sweats, Weakness, and Nervousness. I tried various remedies prescribed by different physicians, but became so weak that I could not go up stairs without stopping to rest. My friends recommended me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which I did, and I am now as healthy and strong as ever.—Mrs. E. L. Williams, Alexandria, Minn.

I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla, in my family, for Scrofula, and know, if it is taken faithfully, that it will thoroughly eradicate this terrible disease. I have also prescribed it as a tonic, as well as an alterative, and must say that I honestly believe it to be the best blood medicine ever compounded.—W. F. Fowler, D. D. S., M. D., Greenville, Tenn.

Dyspepsia Cured.

It would be impossible for me to describe what I suffered from Indigestion and Headache up to the time I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I was under the care of various physicians and tried a great many kinds of medicines, but never obtained more than temporary relief. After taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla for a short time, my headache disappeared, and my stomach performed its duties more perfectly. To-day my health is completely restored.—Mary Hatley, Springfield, Mass.

I have been greatly benefited by the prompt use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It tones and invigorates the system, regulates the action of the digestive and assimilative organs, and vitalizes the blood. It is, without doubt, the most reliable blood purifier yet discovered.—H. D. Johnson, 383 Atlantic ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS

Dr. Lewis is always successful.

THE GLORY OF A MAN IS IN HIS STRENGTH.

Nerve or Physical Force when Lost Quickly Regained by Consulting

Dr. C. J. Lewis,

WHO after intense study and deep research has lately discovered a new, extraordinary, quick, certain and inexpensive cure for diseases of the Brain and Spinal Cord, Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Fluid Escapes, Impotency, and Deranged Functions of the Nervous and Generative Systems. THIS NEW AND MARVELLOUS MEDICAL TREATMENT has cured the most desperate forms of Nervous disorders in both young and old. To debilitated youth it bestows the vigor of manhood, and in advanced age it establishes the vigor of youth without the possibility of failure. URINARY COMPLAINTS, Acute or Chronic Discharges, Stricture, Retention of Urine, Gravel, Kidney or Bladder Disorders, Syphilis, Secondary Symptoms, Eruptions, Skin Diseases, are all absolutely cured without the use of mercury, copiva or injections. No restriction in diet or hindrance from business. RECENT CASES CURED IN THREE OR FOUR DAYS. Patients whose cases have been neglected, badly treated, or pronounced incurable, are particularly invited to visit Dr. Lewis. A written guarantee of cure given in all cases arranged for. In practice 30 years.

☞ Dr. Lewis is frequently consulted by many who have been completely discouraged of ever being cured after having experimented with various advertised nostrums, which invariably do more harm than good as every phase of disease demands different and special treatment. To those who may have been disappointed, Dr. Lewis would say consult him and he will restore the disappointed one to all the duties of life, whether they be physical or mental, pertaining to married life or "single blessedness."

CONSULTATIONS, MEDICINES, &c., $5. WORKING CLASSES, $2.50.

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DR. LEWIS will, on full description of case, with fee enclosed, immediately send a supply of his valuable medicines, accompanied with instructions and advice, for the cure of the above distressing complaints.

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IMPERIAL EGG FOOD Will Largely INCREASE EGG Production; Strengthen Weak and drooping Fowls, promote Healthy Growth, Insure Fine Condition and Smooth Plumage, help through moulting, furnish bone and muscle for young chicks; Prevent and CURE the diseases incident to Poultry. No forcing processes; you simply give them chemicals to make eggs at cost of less than 1c. a week per fowl. CHICKEN CHOLERA is usually the result of weakness caused by a lack of the proper chemicals in the system. These are supplied by the Imperial Egg Food. Thousands of Testimonials. If your local trade-man does not keep it, write to

F. C. STURTEVANT, Hartford, Conn.

SULPHUR BITTERS

THE GREAT

German Remedy.

TRUTHS FOR THE SICK.

For those healthy Bilious Spells depend on SULPHUR BITTERS; it will cure you.

$1,000 will be paid for a case where SULPHUR BITTERS will not assist or cure. It never fails.

Do you suffer with that tired and languid feeling; if so, use SULPHUR BITTERS; it will cure you.

Cleanse the vitiated blood when you see its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Blotches, and Sores. Rely on SULPHUR BITTERS, and health will follow.

Operatives who are closely confined in the mills and workshops; clerks, who do not procure sufficient exercise, and all who are confined to doors, should use SULPHUR BITTERS. They will not then be weak and sickly.

SULPHUR BITTERS will cure Liver Complaint. Don't be discouraged; it will cure you.

If you do not wish to suffer from Rheumatism, use a bottle of SULPHUR BITTERS; it never fails to cure.

SULPHUR BITTERS will build you up and make you strong and healthy.

Don't be without a bottle. Try it; you will not regret it.

SULPHUR BITTERS will make your blood pure, rich and strong, and your flesh hard.

Ladies in delicate health, who are all run down, should use SULPHUR BITTERS.

Try SULPHUR BITTERS to-night, and you will sleep well and feel better for it.

Do you want the best Medical Work published? Send 3 2-cent stamps to A. P. ORDWAY & Co., Boston, Mass., and receive a copy, free.

Making Postal Cards.

In a pretty ravine back of the hill on which the country town of Castleton stands, ten miles below Albany, there is a cluster of brick buildings, a tall smokestack and a small brook that takes a seventy foot tumble over the rocks. Up on the side of the hill, in the highest building, hundreds of tons of rags and paper pulp start; at the bottom come out all the postal cards and registered letter receipts used in the United States, boxed up ready for shipment.

There are five buildings in the ravine, though four of them are joined together in the paper mill, and the postal card factory occupies only a low brick structure, one story high and three times as long as it is wide. In one room the postal cards are printed, cut out from the sheets, put up in twenty-five packages and boxed. Next to this is the fireproof vault, where 20,000,000 or so of postal cards are kept on hand.

The space in which the postal cards are made is not fifty feet square. The mills have the usual paper making machinery, with a capacity of six tons a day. There are three washing engines, four heaters and two sets of rolling machinery. One is used to make a postal card paper and the other to do book work or any other of the finer grades of paper making. From four to six tons of rags and a lot of paper pulp are consumed every day.

The postal cards are made almost entirely of rags, though occasionally a percentage of wood pulp is introduced. The rags are brought in on one of the smallest railroads in the United States. The company owns a one track road that runs from the New York Central at Castleton around the hill to their mills. They have one engine, a passenger car and a postal car. No fares or freights are charged.

The train starts whenever the people who work at the mills want to go to Castleton for their mails and returns whenever anybody in authority wants to come back. It is only a little more than half a mile to walk; but the work people do not believe in walking when they have a special railroad on which neither pass nor ticket is needed. The same engine carries away daily one or two loads of postal cards, which are taken to Albany, thence to be distributed over the whole country.

To follow the process of making the postal cards one has only to climb up to the highest building on the hill, where in the back room, a crowd of girls sort the rags that have just come in from the different rag collectors. The girls cut off all the buttons, take off the buckles and sort out the rags. The sorted rags are placed in a chopping machines which treats them like sausage meat, and after making the old dresses and trousers into little squares and triangles too small for even a baby's crazy quilt, it whiffs them into another machine, where the dust is shaken out of them and they are cleaned. From that on the life of the rags is a succession of baths in chloride of lime and other bleaching and cleansing chemicals, with occasional visits to vats and trips through sets of sharp knives and fine toothed rollers. Finally the many colored rags come out in nice white mush that looks like thin flour paste. This is shaken over wire to get the water out of it, and put through a new score rollers and a glue bath before it comes out as postal card paper.

At the end of the long rolls that have been squeezing it down thin enough and putting the pale gloss on the long sheet of postal card paper, several yards wide, is either cut up into sheets 21 by 30¼ inches or it is rolled up, four postal cards wide, to be put on the automatic presses that print from a roll. Each sheet will soon be forty postal cards. When the paper has been calendered it is taken from the paper mill a few feet to the postal card factory. In the big room of the postal card factory are a dozen men, two dozen girls, a large Campbell press, boxes, large tables and a web of gearing and belts overhead. The sheets are taken to the press, where two feeders feed forty-two sheets a minute—1,700 postal cards every sixty seconds. The postal cards are printed from steel plates so hard that there is not a file in the factory that will make an impression on them. Each card has a separate steel plate, and the eighty that are needed to make the impressions on the two sheets are wedged in the bed of the press. The plates come from Washington, and last two years without renewal.

The sheet of postal cards are carried from the press a few feet to the feeders, who are women with long experience at their work. They are paid forty-one and one-half cents per $100,000, and can feed from 500,000 to 600,000 a day.

The sheets as they come to the feeders have previously been cut into long slips one card wide and ten long. The women feed them through another cutter that turns them out separate cards. Three girls take the cards from one feeder, one girl counts them to see that twenty-five are in one package, and the other two put paper binders around the packages. In a press a feeder feeds double, or two sheets at a time, and can feed four sheets at a time.

After leaving the girls at the feeding machines the postal cards are in bundles ready for sale, just as they look in a country post-office. But before shipment they are boxed. Twenty packages of twenty-five each are put in a paste-board box that by contract must be muslin bound. Five girls put on the muslin binding and are paid fifteen cents for binding 100 boxes. Other girls take the packages of cards and put them in the boxes, which are then ready for shipment. No smaller order than 500 is filled. Orders of 10,000 and over are put in wooden cases, the largest single package being a box that holds 25,000 cards.

This is the old way of making the cards, but when the company took the contract at reduced rate they had in mind several new inventions, the most important of which Mr. W. W. Bunce has been working over for four years. Two of his machines are in operation now in an inner room. They print from the roll, and turn out the postal cards in the usual way of a rotary press 300 to the minute. A set of knives cuts the cards off, and they drop out of the press four abreast in little cells prepared for them. When twenty-five have dropped out a set of steel fingers turns the package over, twines a paper band about it, and pastes the paper band together, after a pair of knives have clipped off enough band to go around a package. A band covered with cloth packets picks up the packs and takes them out into the main room, where the girls pack them in boxes ready for delivery. An addition to the machine is contemplated which will do its own packing. There are two of these machines, and one man can look after them both; he doesn't need to touch them except to put on a new roll of paper. They cost $1200 each, but new ones can be made for half the price.—N. Y. Sun.

"Brethren," said Sam Jones to his Boston audience, "I think too much of cultured Boston to rebuke an audience, but down south the people don't leave the house until the benediction is pronounced;" and the Springfield Republican adds that "few natives of the Hub could administer a rebuke in more gentlemanly terms."

All Sorts.

An elephant never travels without a trunk, but a cow gets along nicely with a bag.

A ring around the moon is said to be a sign of rain. And a ring around a girl's finger is also a sign of reign.

The best of husbands are sometimes hard to cure of one fault—of congratulating their wives on some unusual culinary success before company.

"Bring home some venison, if it is not dear, dear," said a wife to her husband, who replied, "I shall not bring any unless it *is* deer, dear."

We notice in a newspaper some verses headed "The Seven Ages of Woman." After a woman is thirty she abolishes the other six.—[Somerville Journal.

Where a man likes to see himself better than in a glass—in print. Where he more often finds himself—in debt.—Where he makes most haste to escape—in love; but where he always ought to be—in good humor.

It is a mournful commentary on human vanity to see the mourners looking back, on turning a corner, to see if the procession is worthy of the corpse.—Texas Siftings.

At the examination for the baccalaureate degree, the professor of physics asks the candidate, "What is the best insulator known?" "Poverty," was the reply.—[French Fun.

"Is this a trunk line?" asked the Summer girl at the railway station.—"No," replied the ticket agent, "it is a branch." "Oh, I'm so sorry; for I wanted to take four trunks along with me!"

This country has consumed eighty-one and one-quarter tons of quinine during the past year. And yet even that great dose has not been able to keep the country from shaking.—[Boston Post.

Mrs. Wigwug, who has just answered the postman's knock—"I wonder whom this letter is from?"

Wigwug, impatiently—"You wonder whom it's from, do you? Why in blazes don't you open it and see?"

Mrs. Wigwug—"Oh dear, no! It's for the new lodger up stairs."

Two men, engaged in "satisfying honor," were so nervous that each shot wide of his antagonist. One of the seconds suggested that, honor being satisfied, the duelists should shake hands. "That is wholly unnecessary," replied the other second; "their hands have been shaking this half hour."

Miss Matilda Johnson has just died in London, one hundred and sixteen years old. Eighty-nine years ago her intended husband died suddenly, and she made a will giving her entire fortune to the Military Hospital, and directing that "Love killed her" should be engraved on her tombstone.

A Harvard professor has made the calculation that if men were really as big as they sometimes feel there would be room in the United States for only two professors, three lawyers, two doctors, and a reporter on a Philadelphia paper. The rest of us would be crowded into the sea and have to swim for it.—[Detroit Press.

Mike (a shaky creditor)—"Shure, didn't ye git my tilligram last Friday ordtherin' tin barls uv unyunsz."

Pat—"Faith, Mike, I did; but shure when I saw by the wrotin' that it wasn't yesilf that sint it at all, at all, I gist trated it as a forgery and ignoired it intoirely."—[Chicago Rambler.

Nellie—"Were you ever tobogganing in Canada?" Minnie—"Yes; but it isn't half so nice as it is in Omaha."—"Too cold?" "No, that doesn't matter; but the slides are so awfully steep." "Steeper than ours?" "O, ever so much. Why, they are so dangerous that the gentleman can't do a thing but just watch the course and steer." "Oh"—[Omaha World.

Two friends in a car were speaking of a brilliant wedding which had taken place at Judge Bogsley's the night before, when one of them said: "I had an invitation but did not avail myself of it. I regret now that I did not go." A man who had taken no part in the conversation remarked: "I attended a wedding at the Judge's once, and regret that I did go." "Were you not treated well?" "O, yes." "Why, then, do you regret having gone?" "Because, on the occasion, I married one of the Judge's daughters."

Europe's Fighting Strength.

In view of the notes of preparation for war which have been resounding for some weeks on the other side of the Atlantic, the fighting strength of the different nations of Europe becomes a matter of interest. According to tables recently prepared by German statisticians, it appears that of trained soldiers Germany could put into the field 1,425,027 men, France 1,382,506, Russia 2,782,668, Austria 1,043,630, Italy 2,330,080, Turkey 1,083,220, Great Britain 339,517, Belgium 185,564, Servia 134,415, Bulgaria 115,220, Greece 180,000 and Roumania 204,000. The estimate of Great Britain's force does not include the yeomanry and volunteers, 268,443 men, nor the troops in India, about 200,000. Adding these, she would have a total of 816,960. Altogether, nearly 12,500,000 trained soldiers could be called into service if all the countries of Europe were at war, while nearly 3,200,000 are held in permanent readiness for military service, at heavy cost, of course, to the people unfortunate enough to be burdened with these large standing armies.

A Slight Confusion of Terms.

Citizen: Are you a resident of New York, sir?

Stranger: No, sir, I live over in Wanamaker.

Citizen: Wanamaker?

Stranger: Yes, where John Philadelphia has that big store, you know!—Life.

The future destiny of the child requires that he should learn to live with others. It is in the daily life of the public schools, in the contact resulting, not from a free choice, but from the chance association of which the world furnishes so many examples, that he best learns to estimate the nature of the ties which bind the members of a community, however small. It is there that he begins to understand the modifying influences, the chain of reciprocal action and reaction, which the mind's example, qualities, and faults of those by whom we are surrounded tend to produce in us; an influence almost, if not fully, as strong as is that of parents.—[Am. Teacher.

LET ME SHOW YOU

what a saving I have made during the last year by being my own doctor. Last year I paid out $56.25 for doctors and their medicine; this year I paid $5.00 for six bottles of Sulphur Bitters, and they have kept health in my whole family. They are the best and purest medicine ever made.—[Charles King, 60 Temple Street, Boston, Mass.

The signs all point to our active spring trade in the Boston boot and shoe market.

The citizens of Cambridge have been holding mass meetings to discuss the horse railroad situation.

American Women Abroad.

Foreigners have long ceased to be surprised at the small army of American women that leave their husbands at home for a year or two, as if it were the most natural thing in the world. They cannot begin to understand the social system that allows of it, and maintain that with all the Americans' superior theories about marriage as the mutual choice of the ones interested, there is apparently no home life among us, and not the binding ties that succeed with marriages on the continental plan arranged entirely by the parents. Neither the Germans, Russians, English, nor any other nation, sends its wives and mothers roaming about the Continent for a year at a time without their lords and masters; while the number of American women away from their legal homes are beyond counting, since they have run up into the thousands. The queer thing is that those women have not separated from and have not ceased to be good friends with their husbands, and they bewilder the foreign student of American manners half to death by treating the situation as if it were the most natural thing in the world. Often the plea is that the long absence is for the purpose of having the children learn the language, but the German and French governesses can be had in America for the same that their services command in Dresden and Paris; and Russians, who speak all the European languages perfectly, as a rule, learn them all at home. Certainly the languages are learned at a dear price, when it comes to separating the family, closing the home and teaching the children tongues that they never have a chance to use after their return home, unless they are girls who manage to shine in diplomatic circles at Washington. Mexico is our only foreign neighbor whose language would be of advantage in the practical business life of an average young American; but did anyone ever hear of mothers going in any number to Mexico, or even Spain, to have the children learn that tongue?

One clever woman here, who was asked what she was going off to Europe for and leave her husband to play the eligible to all the pretty girls, answered: "That's just what I'm going for, to give him a chance to have a good time. Why, he's been getting younger ever since I said I was going. I don't know what would happen to him if I changed my mind now and stayed."

Early Quaker Marriages.

Before two Quakers could marry—that is, and remain in the society—the parties were required to attend a meeting and publicly announce their intention of being wedded. A committe was then appointed, which instituted inquiries to discover, among other things, whether the man was in a position to marry, and whether he was free from the claims of an earlier affection. They also inquired into the state of his health, and whether his relations had any objections to his marrying, and if not, if they saw reason to object to his wife he had chosen. A committee of women made similar inquiries regarding the girl, and were very particular in examining whether she had ever flirted unwisely or otherwise misconducted herself. That the young couple had not sufficient means to marry upon was not considered an insuperable bar, for the society, not having the fear of Malthus before its eyes, had a fund from which grants could be made towards furnishing. In very early times the parties were expected to be accompanied by their parents, or at least to bring duly signed and witnessed assents from them, when they attended to announce their intention of getting married, but this was soon given up.

On a date fixed, the parties were required to attend another meeting when, after they had stated that they were in the same mind, and if the committee of inquiry had reported favorably, permission to marry was formally given, and a day for the nuptials fixed.

There was no approach to a formal ceremony at the wedding. After a period of worship—generally silent—the engaged pair stood up and took each other for better or worse; a certificate recording the fact was then read and signed by a number of witnesses, never less than twelve; then perhaps a few friends might be moved to speak, but if not, silent worship was resumed as calmly as if nothing of importance had just taken place.

Fox never lost an opportunity of impressing on his followers the importance of having marriages duly witnessed and registered, for very early in the history of the Society an event occurred which showed the necessity for these details. In England, unless the parents have married according to law, the children are, as everyone knows, illegitimate. The primitive Quakers were in rather an awkward fix, for their consciences would not allow them to be married at church, and there was in those days no by-way to matrimony via a registar's office. From about the year 1650 they had taken each other in the manner described, and lest questions should arise, they had been studious that the certificates should be largely signed. Some of the certificates are still in existence, and frequently bear the signatures of thirty or more witnesses. Still, the validity of the ceremony was constantly denied. The legality of these marriages was set at rest forever in 1662 by a case tried at Nottingham.

A comparison of the manners and customs of various European nations discloses many interesting facts, among which the following is by no means the least:

When a person inflicted with the influenza so far loses control of himself as to sneeze in society, the Italian will bow gracefully, wave his hand politely in front of him, and ejaculate, *salute*.

Under similar circumstances the Spaniard will appear slightly pained, doff his sombrero, and exclaim, *Con dois*.

The Frenchman, that politest of beings, will cry, *A vos souhaite, Monsieur!* with an air of great concern.

The Turk will salaam as gracefully as his rather cumbrous dress will permit.

The Teuton will invoke the blessing of God upon you, and the Englishman will shout, *Bless me what a d—n bad cold you've got!*—[Life.

MANY NEW IDEAS

in the home cure of diseases, accidents, and how to to treat them, and many hints of value to the sick will be found in Dr. Kaufmann's great Medical Work; elegant Illustrations.—Send three 2cent stamps to A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass., and receive a copy free.

The Century Magazine has apparently ended its war papers.

An excess of animal food and a partial closing of the pores of the skin, during the winter months, cause the system to become filled with impurities. These can be removed and the blood purified and invigorated by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Price $1.

Congress has passed the bill for retireing the trade dollars.

Give Ely's Cream Balm a trial. This justly celebrated remedy for the cure of catarrh, hay fever, cold in the head, &c., can be obtained of any reputable druggist and may be relied upon as a safe and pleasant remedy for the above complaints and will give immediate relief. It is not a liquid, snuff or powder, has no offensive odor and can be used at any time with good results, as thousands can testify, among them some of the attaches of this office.—[Spirit of the Times, May 29, 1886.

POND'S EXTRACT

VEGETABLE

PAIN DESTROYER

Hemorrhages. Bleeding from the Lungs, Stomach, Nose, or from any cause is speedily controlled and stopped.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains and Bruises. It is cooling, cleansing and Healing.

Catarrh. It is most efficacious for this disease, Cold in the Head, &c. Our "Catarrh Cure," is specially prepared to meet serious cases. Our Nasal Syringe is simple and inexpensive.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia. No other preparation has cured more cases of these distressing complaints than the Extract. Our Plaster is invaluable in these diseases, Lumbago, Pains in Back or Side, &c.

Diphtheria & Sore Throat. Use the Extract promptly. Delay is dangerous.

Burns and Scalds. For allaying heat and pain it is unrivaled, and should be kept in every family ready for use in case of accidents. A dressing of our Ointment will aid in healing, and prevent scars.

Inflamed or Sore Eyes. It can be used without the slightest fear of harm, quickly allaying all inflammation and soreness without pain.

Earache, Toothache and Faceache. When the Extract is used according to directions, its effect is simply wonderful.

Piles. Blind, Bleeding or Itching. It is the greatest known remedy; rapidly curing when other medicines have failed. Our Ointment is of great service where the removal of clothing is inconvenient.

For Broken Breast and Sore Nipples. Mothers who have once used The Extract will never be without it. Our Ointment is the best ointment that can be applied.

Female Complaints. In the majority of female diseases the Extract can be used, as is well known, with the greatest benefit. Full directions accompany each bottle.

CAUTION.

Pond's Extract Has been imitated. The genuine has the words "Pond's Extract" blown in the glass, and our picture trade-mark on surrounding buff wrapper. None other is genuine. Always insist on having Pond's Extract. Take no other preparation. It is never sold in bulk, or by measure.

Prices of Pond's Extract, Toilet Articles and Specialties.

POND'S EXTRACT	50c., $1 00 and $1.75		
Toilet Cream	1 00	Catarrh Cure	75
Dentifrice	50	Plaster	25
Lip Salve	25	Inhaler (glass 50)	1 00
Toilet Soap (3 cks)	50	Nasal syringe	25
Ointment	50	Medicated paper	25

Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK AND LONDON.

The MONTHS in which **MALARIA** is MOST PREVALENT are August September October & November.

DONT WAIT (Till you are on your back) but begin AT ONCE the use of

LEWIS' RED-JACKET BITTERS

The only MALARIA CURE!! At all Druggists.

PEARL'S WHITE GLYCERINE

THIS TRADE-MARK WHITE GLYCERINE ON EVERY WRAPPER.

Before Using.

Beautifies the Complexion,

Eradicates all Spots, Freckles, Tan, Moth Patches, Black Worms, Impurities and Discolorations of every kind, either within or upon the skin. It renders the skin pure, clear, healthful and brilliant, creating a complexion which is neither artificial nor temporary but at once beautiful and permanent in its beauty. It is a wonderfully good thing for chafed or rough skin on infants. Try it.

IT CURES

(Almost Instantly) Sunburn, Prickly Heat, Chapped, Rough or Chafed Skin; in fact its results upon all diseases of the skin are wonderful.

It Never Fails.

Price 75c. per Bottle

Use Also

PEARL'S White Glycerine SOAP,

it makes the skin so soft and white.

Ask Your Druggist For It.

After Using.

PEARL'S WHITE GLYCERINE CO., PROPS., NEW HAVEN, CT.

KNOW THYSELF, by reading the "Science of Life," the best medical work ever published, for young and middle-aged men.

Mrs. B. (who, though still young has been three times married)—"Oh, if I were a man I would make a name for myself!" Tom (who is husband number three)—"Strikes me you have done pretty well as it is, my dear. This is the third name you have made."

A DRUGGIST'S VERDICT: "During 30 years drug business never have I sold an article giving such universal satisfaction as Palmer's 'Skin-Success.' People who have suffered for years with various skin complaints are constantly returning *perfectly cured* to thank me for recommending 'Skin-Success.'"—G. R. Harris, L. C. Heights, N. J.

"A man has insulted me," exclaimed a lady who had come to the ball in an extremely decollete dress, "and I want redress." "You certainly do," replied her brute of a husband, who didn't approve of his wife's taste in dress. "Redress would improve several ladies here."

* O*P*E*N*I*N*G *

—AT—

SCHREIER'S

Queen Anne Millinery Establishment,

143 Thames Street.

OUR GRAND MILLINERY OPENING FOR THE SPRING AND SUMMER SEASON

WILL TAKE PLACE ON

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, April 5th, 6th and 7th.

We will make a special display of Millinery in all its branches and will exhibit a choice line of FRENCH PATTERN HATS and BONNETS. This will contain the finest collection we have ever shown. A cordial invitation is herewith extended to the ladies of Newport and vicinity to our

GRAND OPENING

on the above dates.

M. SCHREIER, 143 THAMES STREET.

WALL PAPERS.

NEARLY ONE-QUARTER OF A MILLION ROLLS TO SELECT FROM.

$10,000 WORTH OF MY STOCK,

Including the entire purchase from Mr. F. A. Lincoln's store, No. 280 Westminster street, at about 30 per cent. discount.

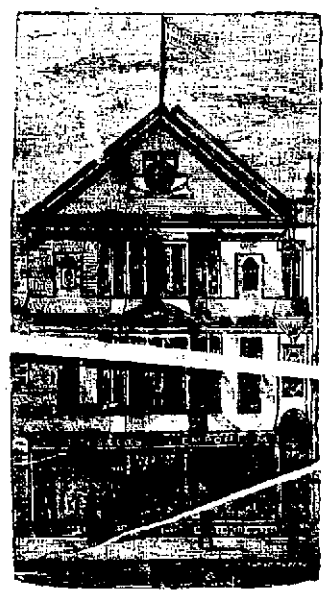
Common papers from 4c. per roll up, and Gilts from 12½c up.

Window Shades of every description at Lowest Prices.

The Providence Wall Paper House,

C. A. CADY, Prop'r.,

337 to 341 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.



Carpets & Floor Coverings.

For a special drive for the coming week we have filled one of our famous show windows with

TAPESTRY BRUSSELLS and INGRAINS,

and named the uniform price of

$5-8 $5-8 $5-8 $5-8

SIXTY-TWO and a HALF CENTS

for choice of patterns. This is no clearing out sale. No old carpets, but all new, fresh, regular stock, and the regular prices are 62, 68, 72 and 75c. They are worthy the attention of carpet buyers and remember the prices go back as the week goes out. In the meantime, don't forget our superb line of

Bigelow, Lowell and Hartford Brussells, Roxbury and Horner Tapestries, Kidderminster and other fine Ingrains, Mattings, Rugs, Linoleums, Oil Cloths, etc.

HOUSEFURNISHING EMPORIUM

—OF—

A. C. TITUS & Co.

"JOHN HADDOCK'S"

Celebrated "PLYMOUTH COAL" in all sizes at

PERRY BROTHERS,

—ALSO—

"LYKENS VALLEY COAL,"

AT LOW PRICES.

PERRY BROTHERS,

PEOPLES' COAL YARD.

Newport County News.

PORTSMOUTH.

At the caucus of the Republican electors held in the Town Hall on the 11th inst., for the election of delegates to the State Convention in Providence, on Wednesday the 16th inst., and a Town's Committee for the ensuing year, resulted as follows; Delegates to State Convention, the Hons. William L. Sisson and John F. Chase. Town's Committee, William Borden, Charles G. Thomas and Hon. John F. Chase.

The fair held by the Methodist church and society in the vestry of the church on Tuesday evening, whose object was to raise funds towards the minister's salary, resulted in securing $48 for that object.

Mr. Isaac M. Rogers died on Wednesday morning, after a brief illness from pneumonia. Mr. Rogers was a quiet, unpretentious man, of strict integrity, a kind friend and a good neighbor. He leaves a wife and two daughters to mourn his loss.

There has been considerable prophesying as to an early spring. But all in vain. The frequent snows have put a damper on all such bright hopes, and the farmers are waiting and hoping the weather for planting may soon come.

JAMESTOWN.

With the advent of spring, says the correspondent of the Providence Journal, evidences are manifesting themselves that the approaching heated season will be an exceedingly prosperous one for Conanicut Island, as a watering place, and business men and messengers are now seen on the steamer Jamestown every day, who come over from Newport upon errands relating to that season. Among non-residents of Newport who have already been here to look after summer matters are Dr. David Kindleberger, U. S. Navy; Mr. Justin Strawbridge, Mr. B. H. Shoemaker, Mrs. Robert Frazer, Mrs. M. J. Hopkins, Philadelphia; Colonel Cassell, Washington, D. C.; Mr. Isaac E. Howland, Narragansett; Mr. Lucian E. Kent, Providence, and Mr. Jesse Boynton. Since last season more than a dozen new cottages or dwelling houses have been built, and these will all be occupied. Mr. Daniel Watson reports that more cottages than usual at this early time are under refusal for rental, and that last week he rented the Hammett cottage, on Lincoln street, to Mr. Strawbridge for the season. Miss F. M. Clarke, of Newport, will take a three years' lease of the John Jay Watson cottage, on the Ferry Meadows, for a summer boarding-house, and Mrs. M. J. Hopkins will take a lease of the Wilcox cottage for the season. Quite a large number of rooms are already engaged for the full season at the hotels and boarding-houses.

Mr. Daniel Watson has sold to Mr. Daniel L. Hazard of Newport, 59,952 square feet of land on the Bryer plat, and located at the corner of Florida and Bryer avenues, for $1798 50.

The Republican caucus was held Saturday evening, when Messrs. John M. Douglas, Thomas C. Watson and Elijah Anthony were chosen town committee for the ensuing year. The delegates elected to the State convention were Messrs. Thomas C. Watson and John M. Douglas.

CONNECTICUT.

Grade Crossing at Asylum street, in Hartford is to be abolished, the special committee appointed to consider whether such a thing could be done having voted unanimously for elevated tracks. The tracks of the New York, New Haven and Hartford, and the New York and New England roads will cross the streets on bridges sixteen feet high, approaching those on solid embankments. A new railroad station will be built. It is expected the whole work will be finished before 1888.

Scarcity of Fish.

The Boston Record man says: I had a chat the other day with Daniel T. Church, the great Rhode Island fisherman and menhaden catcher, about the fishing interests and the effect of the proposed bill on them. Said he: "I used to be a hook and liner myself, and violently opposed to what is called the wholesale slaughtering of fish. But my views have entirely changed. Old Nat Atwood, in his testimony before the legislative committee in 1870 changed my mind. He argued the question from a scientific point of view, and proved conclusively that man is not necessarily an enemy of the fish, and that the introduction of machines for taking them works precisely the same as the introduction of machinery in everything else. Why shouldn't the fishermen keep up with the times, and advance as rapidly in the adoption of improvements as any other class of business men?

"They say that we destroy the fish for food, and that the most stringent laws are necessary to prevent the utter disappearance of food fish from our coast. But as a matter of fact, after the enforcement of the first fish laws some of the food fish on our coast were scarcer than ever!"

It is now thought that if the Mayflower crosses the ocean the Puritan will be chosen to defend the America's cup against the Thistle. It is claimed that the Priscilla will have alterations made to her which will enable her to outsail the Puritan.

Auction of Shares in Merchants' Bank,

On Saturday, March 19, 1887, at 4 o'clock P. M., in front of the Merchants' Bank, in Newport, R. I., will be sold at Public Auction, two shares of said bank belonging to the estate of Alfred Smith, deceased.

FRANCIS STANHOPE, Auctioneer.

3-19-1w

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate, of Newport, Executors of the last will and testament of BENJAMIN B. GARDNER, late of Newport, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having demands to present them, and all indebted to make payment to them.

JAMES HULL,
MAHLON VAN HORNE, } Executors.

Newport, March 19, 1887.

Court of Probate, City of Newport, March 14, A. D. 1887.

JOSEPH KELLEY, Executor of the last will and testament of

MARY FITZPATRICK,

late of Newport, deceased, presents his first and final account of administration on the estate of said deceased, containing proceeds of sale of real estate, and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded:

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 4th day of April, 1887, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

ALEX. N. BARKER, Probate Clerk.

3-19

A. C. Landers' Column.

CHERRY,

EBONY,

WALNUT,

ASH.

BRASS

—AND—

CURTAIN POLES

IN ANY DESIRED LENGTH,

FROM 29c. UP.

A good 5-foot pole, all complete, with Brass Trimmings, 10 Rings, Ends and Brackets, for 29c. Others for

49, 59, 95c., $1.23 up.

Look them over before you buy. These are all fresh goods and finished in the very best manner.

CHERRY,

OLD * OAK

—AND—

EBONY

TRIPOD TABLES,

BRASS TOP.

The latest novelty. These are the same tables that were advertised so extensively by such Houses as R. H. WHITE, and JORDAN & MARSH, of Boston, during the Holiday season at $1.90. We have them

FOR 95c.

FOR 95c.

FOR 95c.

The very best value ever offered by any dealer in New England, and none like them in the city. Only at

A. C. LANDERS'

167

THAMES ST.

New Advertisements.

STATE OF

Rhode Island, etc.

Office of the Secretary of State, Providence, March 16, 1887.

BY the provisions of chapter 615 of the Public Laws, passed March 8, 1887, the following proposition of amendment to the Constitution of this State was declared approved, and ordered to be published and submitted to the electors for their approval or rejection, at meetings of the electors to be held on the first Wednesday in April, A. D. 1887:

ARTICLE VII.

Women shall have the right to vote in the election of all civil officers and on all questions in all legal town, district or ward meetings, subject to the same qualifications, limitations and conditions as men. Attest:

JOSHUA M. ADDEMAN, Secretary of State.

3-19-3w

STATE * OF * RHODE * ISLAND * AND PROVIDENCE * PLANTATIONS.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, Providence, March 17, 1887.

In conformity with Chapter 19, Section 2, of the Public Statutes, notice is hereby given that a petition was presented to the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, at its January Session, A. D. 1887, from Arthur H. Emmons and another for an act to incorporate

The Easton's Beach Company,

for the purpose of building and owning a bathing establishment in Newport and sub-letting the same or carrying on the business incident thereto; to be established in the city of Newport; with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in Chapter 152 of the Public Statutes, and of all acts in amendment thereof and in addition thereto. And that said petition and the bill accompanying the same were ordered continued to the next General Assembly.

J. M. ADDEMAN, Secretary of State.

3-19-3w

25 TONS

Russell Coe Fertilizer

AT REDUCED PRICES, AT

J. A. BROWN'S.

500 BUSHELS ROSE,
500 BUSHELS HEBRON,
SEED POTATOES,

—FROM—

Halton, Maine, Selected Stock.

—AT—

J. A. BROWN'S, MARKET SQUARE.

WE OFFER, SUBJECT TO SALE, AT 97 1-2 and accrued interest, with 25 per cent. of stock bonus, A LIMITED AMOUNT OF

THE ORANGE BELT R'Y CO.'S

FIRST MORTGAGE 6 PER CENT. 5.20 YEAR GOLD BONDS. INTEREST JANUARY AND JULY. PAYABLE AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., NEW YORK. DUE 1907. THE

Orange Belt Railroad

Extends from Monroe, a station on the Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West Railway, along the west bank of Lake Monroe, southwesterly through the towns of Sylvan Lake, Paola, Island Lake, Glen Ethel, Longwood, Altamont, Forest City, Tornuto, Lakeville, Clarkona, Millers, and Crown Point to Oakland, a beautiful village located on the south shore of Lake Apopka, a distance of 34 miles, and is being rapidly extended through to Point Pinellas on the Gulf.

This road passes through the most fertile lands of the State of Florida and the most thrifty orange belt of the State. It is doing a very satisfactory business and earning more than the interest on its bonded debt, and when completed we see no reason why it should not pay handsome dividends on its stock, as it is bonded for the small amount of $5000 per mile.

These bonds are a first and only lien on the road and equipment, and in addition are guaranteed, principal and interest, by the Orange Belt Investment Co., WHICH OWNS LARGE MILLS AT LONGWOOD THAT ARE EARNING OVER $40,000 A YEAR NET; BESIDES WHICH THE COMPANY HAVE VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AND OTHER PROPERTY, ESTIMATED IN ALL WITH THE MILLS, TO BE WORTH $300,000, AND WHEN THE ROAD IS FINISHED TO POINT PINELLAS, IT IS ESTIMATED THAT THE INVESTMENT COMPANY'S PROPERTY WILL BE WORTH AT LEAST $1,000,000, NOT INCLUDING THE RAILROAD AND ITS FRANCHISES.

The company reserves the right to redeem these bonds at any time after five years, and it is believed that they will be able to retire them all in five years, as it is for the interest of the guarantors to do so, they being the owners of 75 per cent. of the stock, which, with the 25 per cent. we offer, will own the road after these bonds have been retired and will be the only lien upon the railroad equipment and franchises.

We look upon this security as a good investment, and with 25 per cent. of stock bonus offered with the bonds they should command the attention of the investing public.

Griswold & Gillett,

3 Wall St., N. Y.

3-19-4w

STOCKBRIDGE MANURES

PRICE REDUCED.

SEED OATS

VERY HANDSOME.

Grass Seeds

BEST QUALITY.

Call and see quality and get prices.

A. A. BARKER,

162 and 164 Broadway, NEWPORT, R. I.

New Advertisements.

An Ordinance to appoint a Board of Health, and confer certain powers and duties thereon.

It is ordained by the City Council of the City of Newport as follows:

SECTION 1. Such three practising physicians and two other citizens as the City Council of the City of Newport shall elect, are hereby appointed a Board of Health of said city from and after the passage thereof until the first Monday in January, A. D. 1888.

SECTION 2. The members of said Board shall qualify in the same manner as all other city officers.

SECTION 3. The said Board shall elect from its own members a President and a Secretary.

SECTION 4. The duties of said Secretary shall be to keep a record of the proceedings at all the meetings of said Board, to keep all the records of the Board, and to prepare and compile all such reports and statistics as the Board may from time to time direct or have in charge.

SECTION 5. The said Board shall, over the signature of its President and Secretary, recommend to the City Council as soon as may be, and from time to time as may be necessary, the name of some suitable person who, upon the appointment of the City Council, shall be the Executive Officer of said Board during the pleasure and subject at all times to the orders thereof, and shall receive compensation at the rate of eight hundred dollars a year.

SECTION 6. The Board of Health appointed by the City Council shall be and hereby is authorized and empowered to expend in and about the performance and accomplishment of the duties and objects of said Board, such sums of money as may be found requisite, not exceeding one thousand dollars in any one month; and provided always that all such expenditures shall be approved by the Committee on Finance of the City Council before payment thereof from the City Treasury.

SECTION 7. The Board hereby appointed shall make all proper inquiries as to the condition of the public health of the City of Newport and into all things in said city which may in any way affect the health thereof; it shall prepare and compile all such statistics relating to the health of said city as it may deem proper; it shall see to the enforcement of all laws pertaining to the health of said city, as well as the regulations originating with said Board as those of the Board of Aldermen acting as a Board of Health; it shall receive and consider all complaints of alleged nuisances in said city, or of breaches of any of the aforesaid laws, and all complaints received by the Board or any member thereof, shall be at once communicated to the Executive Officer who upon receipt thereof, or upon any other information of such nuisances or breaches of said laws, shall inquire into the truth or falsity of such complaint or information and shall, as the case may require, report the result of his inquiries to the Board at its next meeting (and for this purpose he may call a special meeting of the Board) or take such legal steps in the premises as may be necessary and proper.

SECTION 8. The said Executive Officer and the Inspector of Nuisances of the City of Newport shall be at all times subject to the direction of said Board.

SECTION 9. The Executive Officer, the Inspector of Nuisances and all members of the Board hereby appointed shall, in pursuance of any complaint or information of nuisances or breaches of the law as aforesaid, have power to enter the house and premises of any person, to make inspection thereof and to do all things which may in law be necessary and proper, at all times between the hours of nine o'clock A. M. and five o'clock P. M.

SECTION 10. The said Board shall meet from time to time in their discretion, or at the call of the President thereof, or at the call of the Executive officer as aforesaid, or at the call of the Secretary upon the written request of any two members; and three members of the Board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of all business.

SECTION 11. All vacancies in the membership of the Board, by resignation or otherwise, shall be filled by appointment by the City Council.

SECTION 12. The Executive Officer and Inspector of Nuisances shall keep minute books in which they shall make notes of all reports, orders and inspections made to and by them with the results thereof and their proceedings thereon, which books shall, at the expiration of their terms of office and at least once in every three months, be turned over to the Secretary who shall keep the same among the records of the Board.

SECTION 13. The Board shall from time to time in its discretion and at least once in each month, report to the Board of Aldermen the condition of the public health of the City of Newport with such facts and recommendations in regard thereto or in regard to the operation of the Board hereby appointed, as it may deem proper.

SECTION 14. The members of the Board hereby appointed shall serve without compensation; provided however that they shall be paid such actual necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties as the City Council of the City of Newport may from time to time allow.

SECTION 15. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

[Passed March 4, 1887.]

A true copy. Witness:

WILLIAM G. STEVENS, City Clerk.

3-12

An Ordinance in amendment of "an ordinance to provide for the government of the Asylum for the Poor."

It is ordained by the City Council of the City of Newport, as follows:—

SECTION 1. Section 3 of said "ordinance to provide for the government of the Asylum for the Poor" is hereby amended so as to read as follows:—

"SECTION 3. The Keeper of said City Asylum shall be nominated by the Overseers of the City Asylum and be elected by the City Council in convention annually on the first Monday in January or thereafter as soon as may be."

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

[Passed March 4, 1887.]

A true copy. Witness:

WILLIAM G. STEVENS, City Clerk.

An Ordinance in amendment of Chapters 3 and 4 of "an ordinance comprising the ordinances of the city of Newport."

It is ordained by the City Council of the City of Newport, as follows:—

SECTION 1. Section 1 of said Chapter 3 is hereby amended by striking out therefrom the words "a committee on city property" and by striking out therefrom the words "a committee on gas and lamps," and by inserting in said chapter, next after the words "fire department," the words "a committee on street lights and a committee on public property," and Section 2 of said Chapter 4 is hereby amended by striking out therefrom the words "a superintendent of public parks; a committee on parks consisting of one qualified elector for each park."

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

[Passed March 4, 1887.]

A true copy. Witness:

WILLIAM G. STEVENS, City Clerk.

An Ordinance in amendment of and in addition to an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance creating the office of City Engineer."

It is ordained by the City Council of the City of Newport, as follows:—

SECTION 1. The City Engineer, in addition to the other duties and services required of him, shall, under the direction of the Committee on Highways of the City Council, take charge of and superintend the construction of the receiving tank and main sewer outlet and other works of the City appertaining to said Outlet extending from the present western end of the Marsh street sewer into the harbor or salt water and beyond the breakwater, and provide the necessary labor and materials therefor at the City's cost, pursuant to the plans and contracts heretofore or hereafter made relating to the same; but the Street Commissioner shall retain and have the charge and superintendence of all other work on or relating to the sewers of the City, and of the procuring of the labor and materials therefor, under the direction of said Committee.

SEC. 2. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

[Passed March 4, 1887.]

A true copy. Witness:

WILLIAM G. STEVENS, City Clerk.

3-12

STATE * OF * RHODE * ISLAND * AND PROVIDENCE * PLANTATIONS.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, Providence, March 5, 1887.

In conformity with Chapter 19, Section 2, of the Public Statutes, notice is hereby given that a petition was presented to the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, at its January Session, A. D. 1887, from Daniel Watson and others for an act to incorporate the

Newport and New York Rapid Transit Company,

for the purpose of acquiring and running a line of steamboats or other vessels between the City of Newport and some point at or near the South Ferry (so called) in the town of South Kingstown; also for the purpose of constructing and operating a railroad from some point at or near said South Ferry to Narragansett Pier, or to some point on the N. Y., Providence and Boston Railroad; with power to construct a water-way or canal across Conanicut Island in the vicinity of Potter's Point and through "the Creek" (so called); with authority to issue bonds secured by a mortgage of the property and franchise of the corporation, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in Chapters 152 and 158 of the Public Statutes, and of all acts in amendment thereof and in addition thereto. And that said petition and the bill accompanying the same were ordered continued to the next General Assembly.

J. M. ADDEMAN, Secretary of State.

3-12-4w

New Advertisements.

Court of Probate, City of Newport, February 28, A. D. 1887.

ON THE PETITION in writing of Oliver Wolcott Gibbs, of said Newport, presented this day, praying that an instrument in writing presented therewith, purporting to be the last will and testament of

JOSEPHINE MAURAN GIBBS,

late of Newport, deceased, may be proved, approved, allowed and recorded, and that letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased may be granted to him, he Executor named therein:

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 21st day of March, 1887, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

ALEX. N. BARKER, Probate Clerk.

3-5

Court of Probate, City of Newport, February 28, A. D. 1887.

ON THE PETITION in writing of Charlotte S. Lawton, Amelia T. Champlin and Carrie T. Wilson, presented this day, praying that letters of administration on the estate of

AMELIA B. TILLEY,

late of said Newport, deceased, intestate, may be granted to Thomas A. Lawton, of Newport, or some other suitable person:

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 21st day of March, 1887, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement, in the *Newport Mercury* once a week, at least, for fourteen days.

ALEX. N. BARKER, Probate Clerk.

3-5

Court of Probate, City of Newport, February 28, 1887.

ON THE PETITION in writing of

FANNIE E. SOUTHWICK,

presented this day, representing that she now resides in Newport, she is a minor over the age of 14 years, to wit, of the age of 18 years; that she has chosen Nancy M. Southwick, of said Newport, to be her guardian; and praying this Court to approve of the said guardian so chosen by her:

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 21st day of March, 1887, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week at least, for fourteen days.

ALEX. N. BARKER, Probate Clerk.

3-5

Court of Probate, City of Newport, February 28, 1887.

JOHN S. COGGESHALL, Executor of the last will and testament of

ELLEN TOWNSEND,

late of Newport, deceased, presents his first account of administration on estate of said deceased, and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 21st day of March, 1887, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week at least, for fourteen days.

ALEX. N. BARKER, Probate Clerk.

3-5

Court of Probate, City of Newport, February 24, A. D. 1887.

ON THE PETITION in writing of Mary C. Blackman and others, presented this day, praying that letters of administration on the estate of

LYMAN B. BLACKMAN,

late of said Newport, deceased, intestate, may be granted to said Mary C. Blackman or some other suitable person:

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 21st day of March, 1887, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least for fourteen days.

ALEX. N. BARKER, Probate Clerk.

3-5

Court of Probate, City of Newport, February 28, A. D. 1887.

ON THE PETITION, in writing of Frances T. Baldwin, of Jamestown, R. I., presented this day, praying that letters of administration on the estate of

EMILY ELIZABETH TASCO, or TASKER,

late of said Newport, deceased, intestate, may be granted to Maldon Van Horne, of Newport, or some other suitable person:

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 21st day of March, 1887, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

ALEX. N. BARKER, Probate Clerk.

3-5

Court of Probate, City of Newport, March 7, A. D. 1887.

GEORGE W. SWINBURNE, Executor of the last will and testament of

BENJAMIN MUMFORD,

late of Newport deceased, presents his annual account of administration on the estate of said deceased, and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 28th day of March, 1887, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

ALEX. N. BARKER, Probate Clerk.

3-12

Court of Probate, City of Newport, March 7, 1887.

ON THE PETITION in writing of George W. H. Hudson, presented this day, praying that letters of administration on the estate of

JAMES COLVIN,

late of said Newport, deceased, intestate, may be granted to him or some other suitable person:

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 28th day of March, 1887, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office, in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week at least, for fourteen days.

ALEX. N. BARKER, Probate Clerk.

3-12

Court of Probate, City of Newport, March 7, 1887.

WILLIAM W. MARVEL, Executor of the last will and testament of

MARY ANN BURKINSHAW,

late of Newport, deceased, presents his first and final account of administration on the estate of said deceased and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 28th day of March, 1887, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Probate Office, in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

ALEX. N. BARKER, Probate Clerk.

3-12

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate, of Newport, Administrator *de bonis non*, with will annexed, on the estate of MARY A. ROBERTS, late of Newport, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having demands to present them, and all indebted to make payment to him.

LEWIS L. SIMMONS, Administrator.

Newport, March 12, 1887.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate, of Newport, executors of the last will and testament of WILLIAM CORNELL, late of Newport, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, request all persons having demands to present them, and all indebted to make payment to them.

MARK CORNELL,
ELLEN CORNELL,
RODMAN CORNELL, } Executors.

Newport, March 12, 1887.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF a power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage Deed made by Catharine Bryer, Benjamin J. Bryer, John M. Lynch and Mary Jane Lynch, wife of said John, in right of said Mary, to the Savings Bank of Newport, dated June 24th, A. D. 1885, and recorded in Volume 26, pages 374 and 375, of the Mortgage Land Evidence of Newport in Rhode Island:

Said Savings Bank will sell at Public Auction on **Monday, the 4th day of April, A. D. 1887, at 12 o'clock noon,** on the **real estate** hereinafter described, (the conditions of said Mortgage having been broken) all the right, title and interest which said Mortgagors had at the time of the execution of said Mortgage in or to that parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, and the appurtenances thereof, in said City of Newport, bounded, North-easterly on Spring street twenty-seven feet, North-westerly on land of said John M. Lynch one hundred feet, South westerly on land of Margaret Anthony twenty-seven feet, and South-easterly on a lane called Heath Court one hundred feet; the said real estate be it more or less, and however bounded being the same granted by said mortgage which is hereby made part hereof. And said Savings Bank hereby gives notice that it intends to bid for said property at said sale.

SAVINGS BANK OF NEWPORT,
By Wm. H. Sherman, Treasurer.

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